

## Government warned as unemployment continues to grow

Unemployment in Britain reached a winter peak in January and Murray, general secretary of the TUC, warned the Government yesterday that an explicit reduction must be part of any new deal on pay restraint.

### 1,000-a-month rise in jobless

The seasonally adjusted figure was 1,291,900, or 5.6 per cent. for Britain, and the overall total for the UK was 1,448,193, or 6.1 per cent.

Although the average monthly increase of 13,000 is well below the pace experienced during the worst of the recession of 1975, when unemployment was going up at a rate of about 40,000 a month, it is still indicative of an economy in deep trouble.

The short-lived recovery in the spring of 1976 was followed by stagnation in the latest period for which figures are available, and as unemployment lags at least six to nine months behind output the pattern of increasing unemployment in the first part of this year was set before the December measures.

Thus, apart from wobbles on a month-to-month basis, it seems likely that the upward trend will be continued for Britain as a whole.

Within the overall figure, however, the January figures provide one piece of good news and another example of bad news, both involving Scotland.

The good news concerns school-leavers, whose unemployment total for the United Kingdom as a whole was almost unchanged at 30,815. But within that total something like 7,500 new leavers came on to the register in Scotland, which implies that roughly the same number somewhere must have got jobs.

The bad news was that in the three months from October to December unemployment in Scotland rose much faster than anywhere else, going up by 0.5 per cent to 7.4 per cent of the workforce.

Parliamentary report, page 8

## Murray puts target for more jobs as part of pay deal

The Prime Minister to discuss the matter.

It is deplorable that in a society where we are supposed to be moving forward towards a planned economy we cannot even plan for full employment, he said.

Mr James Milne, general secretary of the Scottish TUC, said the figures could only be described as disastrous. Unless they were improved there would be an intolerable strain on the social contract.

The Government must give priority to the task of revitalizing the economy, he added. It has been paying far too little attention to dealing with the level of unemployment.

Mr George Wright, general secretary of the Wales TUC, called for a measure of reflection to stimulate the economy and criticized the Government's decision to remove the regional employment premium, saying the decision was a contributory factor to unemployment.

Mr David Bassett, general secretary of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, said there was an urgent need to implement the measures the TUC had been arguing for to reduce unemployment. They included selective import controls and an active, planned policy for industrial growth.

"The Government and economic pundits need to be reminded that the success of the Government's economic policy for trade unionists is not to be measured by the rate of sterling or the diminishing size of the trade balance, but by whether or not the Government can reduce the appalling levels of unemployment and reverse the upward trend in prices."



Happiness is a puppy called Grits. Part-spaniel, he was presented to Amy Carter by her new Washington schoolteacher.

## Smith stand seen as increasing risk of Marxist intervention

By Hugh Noyes  
Parliamentary Correspondent  
Westminster

Mr Crosland's Commons statement yesterday on the rejection by Mr Ian Smith of the British proposals for a settlement in Rhodesia left MPs on both sides of the House in a mood of almost total despair.

The Foreign Secretary described the breakdown of the talks as a serious setback to all hopes for peace and he denied Mr Smith's claim that the British proposals would have led to chaos and Marxist rule.

Such a risk, Mr Crosland said, was much more likely to be created by Mr Smith's rejection of the proposals. If this was a final breakdown in the negotiations, it would hugely increase the possibility of Marxist participation in the conflict. These Marxists, he said, would be armed and not necessarily from Africa.

To later questioning, the Foreign Secretary said that one of the dominant facts was the danger of Soviet or Cuban intervention in the dispute. The Government would be having the closest discussions about this danger with the United States.

From both sides of the House members launched a crossfire of recrimination but for the moment at least there was a complete absence of suggestions for new initiatives.

Mr John Davies, Opposition spokesman on foreign affairs, spoke of the "deep sense of misgiving" with which the House had heard the statement.

From the Liberal benches Mr Thorpe praised the efforts of Mr Ian Smith and the Geneva conference chairman. Mr Crosland agreed with Mr Thorpe that any attempt now by Mr Smith to reach an internal settlement with the chiefs would carry no credibility.

Mr Crosland rejected a suggestion from the Labour benches that British or United Nations troops should be sent to Rhodesia. But he added: "I would not rule out any possibility in the future." What was needed now was "take stock and to make a deep appraisal of the new situation."

There seemed little doubt from Mr Crosland's tone that Mr Smith's reaction has come as something of a surprise and certainly as a bitter blow to the Government. The British proposals, the Foreign Secretary said, offered a reasonable way of bridging the gap between the parties.

Although Mr Smith claimed to have left the door open by saying that he was ready to implement the Kissinger proposals, it was clear from an early stage that the African delegations could not accept them.

Mr Vorster said in the statement: "While I can understand Mr Richard's disappointment, I do not think that his diagnosis of the failure is fair in all aspects or takes account of all relevant facts." Mr Vorster will put the South African Government's standpoint in Parliament on Friday.

Our Diplomatic Correspondent writes from London: "The Government has drawn one principal conclusion from the Rhodesia debacle. Any further initiative by Britain will have to be on an international scale, with international support.

Mr Vorster will be considering the next steps when Mr Richard returns to London at the weekend. He is remaining in southern Africa for a few more days, partly in the hope of meeting Mr Vorster, the South African Prime Minister, there.

There is no clear way forward, it is felt in London. Recent experience has shown all too starkly the limits of Britain's power.

One point is to try to move the problem over to the United Nations. This was what was done in the equally difficult case of Palestine in 1947.

Nicholas Ashford writes from Cape Town: Mr Richard, who remained at his Johannesburg hotel during the day, declined to comment on a statement by Mr Vorster that he had not been "altogether fair" in his account of the breakdown of the talks.

Nationalist held, page 6  
Parliamentary report, page 8

## Unions in Spain call strike in protest at rightist violence

From Harry Debelius  
Madrid, Jan 25

Stunned by the worst outbreak of violence since General Franco's death, many Spanish political leaders were slow to realize today that the possibility that the Government will grant a total amnesty is now more remote than before.

The spate of lethal attacks by right-wing terrorists suggests that the situation might become even more unstable if left-wing activists are turned loose on the streets. At most opposition parties are demanding.

But there is another complication: any amnesty decreed from now on—unless it is backdated—would have to include not only those who fought against Franco and his system, but also the murderers of students and lawyers in extreme right-wing assaults in Madrid in the past three days.

It would be very hard for the Government to make a distinction between extremists according to political colouration, if it should decide to heed the mounting pressure for total amnesty for everyone imprisoned for political motives.

However, more immediate matters occupied King Juan Carlos and Señor Adolfo Suárez, the Prime Minister, today. Both of them spent much of the day closeted with the nation's senior military leaders. Señor Suárez conferred with the three armed services ministers, the Interior Minister, and the military and civilian deputy prime ministers. The King received high-ranking officers at the Zarzuela Palace on the outskirts of Madrid.

Lieutenant-General Fernández Vallespin, chief of the joint chiefs of staff, refused to comment when he was questioned today about reports that the armed forces have been put on a low-level "orange" alert.

However, he did say: "The enemy is trying to make us lose our grip on our nerves, but he will not get away with it. The most elementary military strategy calls for calmness and self-control."

Steps will have to be taken by the Government, not by the Army. If the military were to step in with measures, that would be a sign that people have lost their grip on their nerves.

To take over from the competent legal authorities would be to move on to the terrain that the authors of this violence want us to move on to. It would sink all chances of a peaceful way out of the country's present political situation.

The death of another of those shot in last night's right-wing machine gun attack on a Madrid law office increased the total killed to four.

Meanwhile, the trade unions' coordinating committee, an organization of the most powerful of the illegal unions, issued a call for a general strike for tomorrow as a protest against right-wing violence.

Police announced the arrest of a number of foreign suspects in the right-wing attacks, including an Englishman who has not been identified.

In Madrid's tense atmosphere, more shots rang out today.

Leading article, page 15



## Bullock way to cheerful immortality

By Peter Hennessy

Perhaps the only way to immortality in a society that no longer admires great men is to chair a committee and have your name attached to its report. Beveridge will for ever be synonymous with social security. Plowden with public expenditure. Franks with official secrets. From today Bullock will be inseparable from industrial democracy.

Lord Bullock, Master of St Catherine's College, Oxford, historian, administrator and broadcaster, has paid a high price for the 12-month exertion of producing his report, whose 205 pages of divided, controversial counsel will be published this afternoon. Instead of launching it in his rich Yorkshire tones at the Department of Trade, he will be away on holiday, recovering from the coronary that struck him down a few days before he signed his final draft.

The quintessential meritocrat, a scholarship boy from Bradford Grammar School to Wadham College, Oxford, Lord Bullock has folksy ways and personal charm which have put him high on the list of the good and the great, to which governments turn on such intractable issues as industrial democracy. He belongs to that informal but powerful pressure group in British life, the professional Northerners, who have carried all before them since 1945, including the Wilson premiership.

Alan Bullock is the kind of man who attracts anecdotes by the bookful. He tells the best ones himself. In the 1950s, as a member of the BBC's *Strains* Trust, he would spend Sunday afternoons recording in London and return to Oxford on the 6.19 from Paddington.

On one occasion he sat opposite a white-haired old lady.

Continued on page 2, col 1

## Mr Diamand may join La Scala

Claudio Abbado who, as predicted last week, will return to La Scala at the beginning of next season as artistic director, has asked Mr Peter Diamand, who for the past 11 years has been director of the Edinburgh Festival, to join La Scala as artistic consultant.

Mr Diamand, whose contract in Edinburgh runs until the close of the 1978 festival, confirmed last night that he had been approached, but said that no contract had yet been signed.

## Ministers hint at general nationalization Bills

Ministers said yesterday the Aircraft and Industries Bill is a hybrid, the next in a series of Bills will be differently presumed, and any companies to be nationalized will be named, which will rise to much.

ing came at the Bill before the of Private Bills in of Lords. It was lengthy arguments and Mr the parliamentarians he Department of the Government's the examiners' sider both public expediency before either any discrepancy in the Bill could make it hybrid.

Mr Gamon said that if the Bill was found to be hybrid "the next Bill of this sort would not follow the same pattern." He presumed that such Bills would revert to the style of the Ports Bill, 1967 (in which only public authorities were concerned and so there had been no need to specify particular companies).

Under such a system, he added, the Bill would not list companies to be nationalized but would simply define a class of companies to be taken over. "This would cause great uncertainty," People would not know whether they were affected and there might be speculation in shares.

He told the examiners that they might feel it was expedient that future Bills should follow the present pattern and specify clearly which companies were included.

Earlier in the day Mr Gamon had maintained, as his central argument, that the practice of Parliament was that a nationalization Bill of wide scope could not be hybrid. He suggested that it did not matter whether that was founded on the argument of public policy or of expediency.

He was challenged by Mr T. C. Talbot, QC, one of the examiners, who pointed out that in the past session Mr Thomas, the Speaker, had apparently taken a different view since he had proposed then to refer the Bill to the examiners.

At the end of yesterday's hearing government officials emphasized that no decision had been taken about the future pattern for nationalization Bills.

After Mr Gamon had finished his submissions the memorialists (those seeking to prove the Bill is hybrid) began to put their cases. Mr Joseph Durkin, parliamentary agent for Vosper Thornycroft, argued that if the company was nationalized it would stand to lose between £10m and £12m.

The compensation planned was not adequate. In the past, compensation offered under nationalization plans had been very good. He believed that it was because some people felt they were being treated harshly on this occasion that they were looking into the question of hybridity.

## Mr Hattersley moves to settle bread dispute

By Hugh Clayton

The Government intervened in the bread dispute yesterday as at least 250 supermarkets defied the latest attempt by van drivers to prevent the price of a large wrapped loaf from falling below 16p.

Mr Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, appeared to all concerned to attend a meeting which he will chair tomorrow. Invitations have been sent to bakers, shopkeepers, the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service, the United Road Transport Union and the Transport and General Workers' Union.

Officials at Mr Hattersley's department said government policy was still to let the industry end the dispute. Mr Hattersley wanted simply to provide a forum "where all parties involved will have a chance to get together."

It will be the first time that leading national officials of the United Road Transport Union have met him.

The union said on Monday that grocers who tried to sell large wrapped loaves yesterday for less than 17p would be refused supplies. But the Sainsbury group said that about three quarters of its 204 shops had received supplies.

Key markets, which sell bread at 17p, said 82 of its 92 supermarkets had received full supplies.

## ing banks verdraft res by 1%

banks took the first step significantly cheaper interest offering a cut in base lending 4 to 13 per cent. For personal is will mean a 1 per cent drop dreged for overdrafts, bringing own to 16-18 per cent. It is yesterday's cut will be the ties over the coming months of interest rates in general ease

Page 17

## Government beaten for seventh time

The Government was defeated for the seventh time during the standing committee of the Social Security (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill on its amendment that would have made certain students ineligible for benefit during the short vacations.

Page 2

## Reflection setback

Bonn will give only limited support to the Carter Administration's plan for reviving the world's economy by reflection in the present time. Mr Mondale, the American Vice-President, received this message, by implication, during his talks with Herr Schmidt, the West German Chancellor

Page 5

## Censorship eased

The Lebanese authorities lifted pre-censorship on foreign news organizations operating in the country. This was regarded as a sign of growing confidence in the present time. It came just three weeks after the introduction of stringent censorship regulations. Pre-censorship will continue for the Lebanese domestic press

Page 6

## Dublin will reject terrorism accord

The Irish Government will refuse to sign a European convention on the suppression of terrorism when signatures are invited at a ministers' meeting of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg tomorrow. Officials in Dublin say the Irish Constitution forbids the extradition of people wanted for political crimes

Page 2

## 'The Times'

The Times apologizes to some of our readers in Europe who were unable to obtain a copy of the paper yesterday. Loss of production was caused by continuing unofficial action by the Soviet publishing staff

British Council: Sir John Llewellyn, director-general of the British Council, says Britain will run a serious risk by underrating the importance of cultural relations abroad

3

Paris: M Barre, the French Prime Minister, starts a provincial tour to see how his economic policies are working

5

India: The second 20-page part of this Special Report reviews export potential

Home News	2-4	Diary	14	Snow report	11
European News	5-7	Engagements	14	Sport	10, 11
Overseas News	6, 7	Features	7, 14	TV & Radio	10, 11
Appointments	16	Law Report	7	Theatres, etc	9
Arts	6	Letters	15, 18	25 Years Ago	11
Business	17-23	Obituary	16	Universities	12
Church	16	Parliament	16	Weather	2
Court	16	Sale Room	16	Wills	16
Crossword	28	Science	11		

## CITY OFFICES

**Self-contained Period Building**

**3,700 sq.ft.**

**To Let**

**Cannon Street EC4**

**Single floor**

**5,250 sq.ft.**

**To Let**

**Tower Hill EC3**

Richard Ellis, Chartered Surveyors  
14 Cornhill, London EC3V 3PS, Tel: 01-253 6000  
London, W. Scotland, Belfast, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Glasgow, Leeds, Newcastle, Nottingham, Plymouth, Southampton, Swansea, Wolverhampton

## Richard Ellis







DPM NEWS

## Direct warning by British Council on links in foreign links

Education  
ident

would be running a risk by underestimating the cultural relationship with other countries, Sir Kenneth, director-general of the British Council, says in his annual report today.

and Germany are much more on par with Britain, and are asking them they should not spend a...

uncil, founded in 1940 to a knowledge and Britain overseas, has if working abroad, mainly engaged on closer academic, agricultural and cultural links with Britain in countries. They are missing about £40m overseas to develop a network of Overseas Development writes that the earning £4m, mainly

urged on  
TV  
el for Wales  
roadcasting Council for y urges the Govern- take a start on the vision channel for e Government gave ore than two years since said it cannot money. nger the delay the e cost, financially, and in terms of money", the council has phrase the coun- the 1974 Crawford broadcasting, which fourth channel, end- ash of English and ramming and provid- Welsh programmes, an investment in cultural and social n the United King- nel would be run the BBC and HTV provide about 25 k of Welsh-language

through paid services to rich oil-producing countries, and that that means that nearly an eighth of the council's expenditure will come from sources other than the British taxpayer, compared with a twelfth in 1974-75. "This marked improvement in revenue reflects the council's determination to help to earn its keep in hard times."

There are many developments throughout the world in education, agriculture and public health in which they could be a more effective British participation with the council's support, Sir John writes. Private firms could also derive greater advantages from the council's contacts abroad.

Lord Ballantrae, the council's outgoing chairman, says the activities of the British Council cannot be switched on and off like an electric light. "When we pull out of a country, however we explain the remorseless reasons why the decision has been forced on us, we inflict a wound; and experience has shown that when improved fortunes enable us to open up again the circumstances of our departure have not been forgotten, however long the interim, and are not forgiven for quite some time."

Lord Ballantrae has been succeeded as chairman by Mr C. H. W. Troughton, former chairman of W. H. Smith and Son (Holdings) Ltd, who is also chairman of the Open University's Educational Enterprises.

## BBC will make longer films if finances improve

By Kenneth Gosling  
If the BBC's finances improve in the next 10 years it will be looking very seriously at the possibility of developing its long film stages for making long programmes on film, "movies for television", as the Americans call them.

The reasons for this prediction were given yesterday in a BBC lunch-time lecture by Mr Alexander Milne, newly appointed managing director of BBC Television.

"We have spare capacity there", Mr Milne said, "which we do not have to the same extent at present in our electronic studios; the supply of feature films is declining and current tastes in cinema exploitation undoubtedly are already giving us problems; on top of which, some of our American friends have indicated that they would be more than interested in joining in such a venture."

## Authority is accused of wasting land

From Trevor Fishlock  
Cardiff

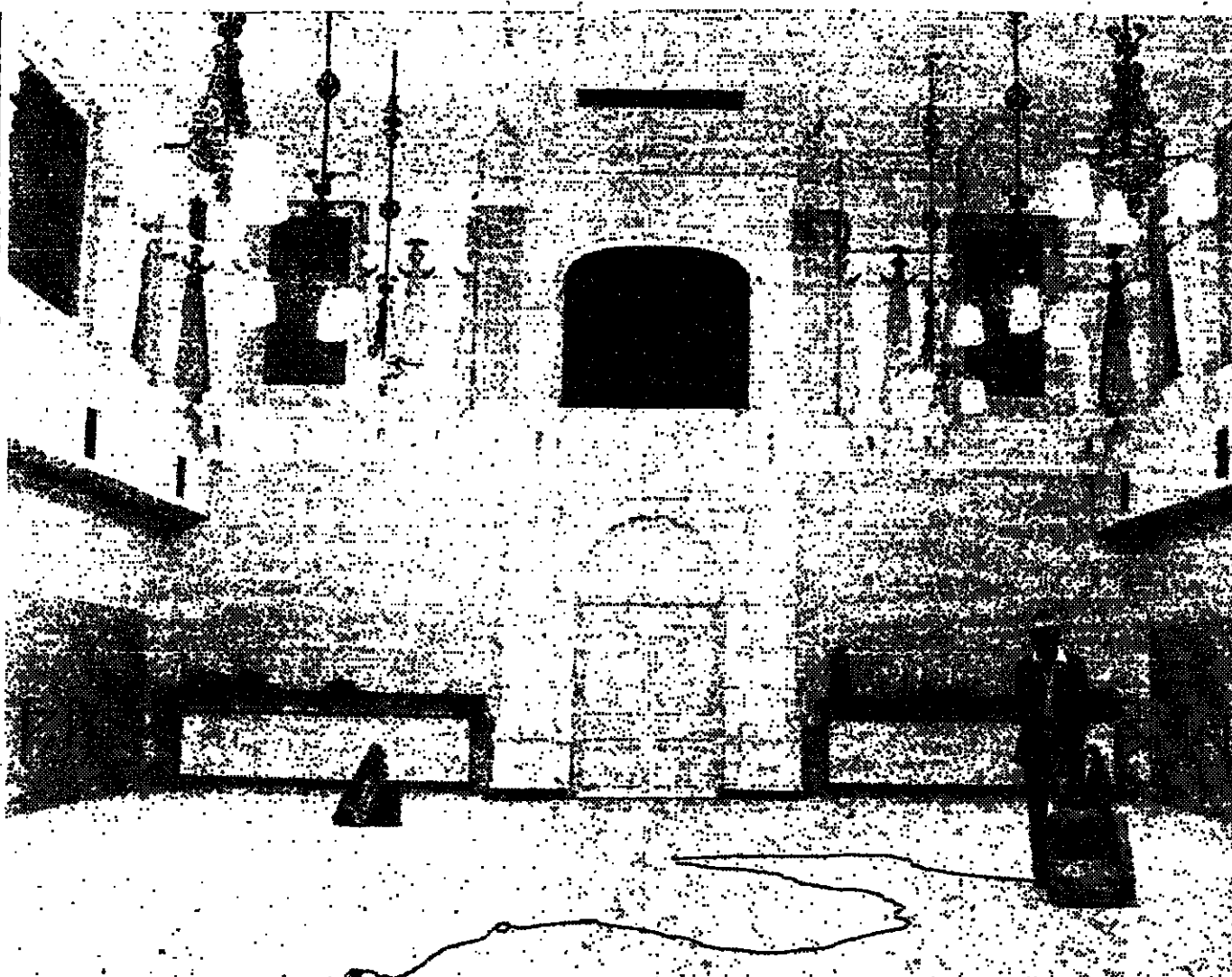
Cardiff City Council was accused yesterday of wasting land and houses. The Friends of the Earth environmental group says there are more than three thousand people on the housing list, while more than seven hundred houses are empty.

Although there is a hundred acres of empty land within the city the council allows the building of new homes on agricultural land on the fringes.

The Friends' report described the council as complacent, and Mr John Drysdale, a member of the group said: "It does not seem to care much about the difficulties of homeless people, or of those who are left living next to empty and decaying houses."

The city council says many of the empty homes referred to by the group are uninhabitable and are awaiting demolition. Restoration of older property would be too expensive.

Mr Drysdale concedes that some houses are unfit, but says many are structurally sound. "A housing group in the city has shown that houses classified as unfit can be made into comfortable homes for five or six people at a cost of £3,900 for each house. That is half the price of an equivalent new house."



The main rehearsal room at Queen Alexandra's House, new headquarters of the London Festival Ballet, near the Albert Hall, being made ready.

## Britain in Europe 4: Farmers' views are not yet fully attuned to the rest Scepticism deepens in last year of transitional period

By Hugh Clayton

Like the prices they receive, British farmers are not yet fully attuned to those in the rest of the EEC. The vision of a market of more than 250 million consumers, in which British advantages of scale and efficiency would permit rapid expansion, has receded.

This year, the last of the transitional period, scepticism about the common agricultural policy (CAP) will be deeper than at any time in the past four years.

"Transition" was supposed to be an orderly movement of prices with a measured procession away from the British pattern established by the Agriculture Act of 1947 towards the EEC system. In a sense the two frameworks are compatible, since both seek the best of all worlds, with adequate supplies sold at the lowest prices consistent with the farming industry's needs. Yet the EEC pursued that aim in a quite different way

and Britain had to change to a new rhythm. She acquired, for example, a new institution to administer Community grants and subsidies and to buy the stocks that make up the British contribution to the notorious "mountains" of food.

The Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce, still almost unknown in the country, is a shadowy offshoot of Whitehall with more staff than the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection.

When beef prices fell in 1974 the Government failed to use the Community's intervention support mechanism then available to it.

In 1975 egg producers, like fishermen, found that the care- ful application of Community rules by the British Government was not necessarily matched by the original six members. Relying behind a standard "Keep Frogs Out" they pre- tested that French farmers

were enabled to disrupt the British market with surplus eggs backed by loans that re- entered on the brink of illegality while Britain was excluded from the egg trade in France.

Throughout 1976 the British Government persistently refused to devalue the "green pound", the device with which EEC farm prices are expressed in sterling, despite a fall in the value of the currency itself.

British refusal to bow to pressure from the heights of the EEC bureaucracy on this issue and complaints from the main EEC dairy states about the cost of subsidising British food prices at Community expense showed British farmers clearly that national raison d'état applied in all member states to a policy in which the mechanics of the Common Market are fully applied.

Even as the dairy exporters, such as the Irish Republic and France, complained about the subsidies, they made use of

them to sell their own dairy surpluses in Britain.

British farmers have watched their Government pandering to shoppers' clamour for curbs on food prices by keeping farm prices below those paid elsewhere in the EEC. Medium steers that sell for about £30 a hundredweight live in England and about £31 in Scotland are making be- tween £45 and £50 in France, West Germany and the Benelux countries.

The trade union movement in Britain is arrayed solidly behind the banner of cheap food, with the sole exception of the National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers, which insists that the "green pound" should be devalued to bring adequate funds to farming.

British farmers have entered 1977 more convinced than ever that the country, having voted to stay in the EEC, wants to deny them the fruit that unfettered membership can bring.

Even as the dairy exporters, such as the Irish Republic and France, complained about the subsidies, they made use of

Mr Silkin is the most uncompromising anti-EEC Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food of the past four years.

This year has begun with an unprecedented alliance against increases in British farm prices on the scale of those being canvassed centrally in the EEC. It is not surprising that the consumer lobby has brought glowing support to Mr Silkin's opposition to the inevitable working of the present Community farm policy. It is interesting that he has also been backed by food processors, some of agriculture's main customers, who are usually too timid to take part in public political debates.

Four years of membership of a Community where agriculture sits on a pinnacle have done nothing to bridge the social and economic divide between farmers and the urban public in the United Kingdom, the least rural of all EEC states.

One possibility is that Mr Ross will introduce an amendment to include Scotland when his Bill reaches committee stage, but that might be thwarted by the Government, under pressure from the Scottish Office.

## Clash over housing of Scottish homeless

By Peter Godfrey

A clash is imminent between the Scottish Office and voluntary housing agencies, supported by several MPs, over the treatment of homeless people in Scotland.

The agencies have been pressing for Scotland to be included in the Housing (Homeless Persons) Bill, due for second reading in the present parliamentary session. It proposes to transfer legal responsibility for housing the homeless from social services to housing departments, thereby providing for more direct intervention by local authorities.

The Bill is based on a circular drawn up by the Department of the Environment which includes only England and Wales, and the Scottish Office has vigorously opposed extension of the Bill to Scotland.

Mr Peter Gibson, director of Shelter in Scotland, said: "The cases of England and Wales have proved that the non-statutory transfer of responsibility will not work. The rate of homelessness is more acute in Scotland than elsewhere in Britain, and we feel that action is urgent, while the Scottish Office insists on government by paralysis."

Groups supporting Shelter's view include the British Association of Social Workers and the Scottish Consumer Council. Mr Stephen Ross, Liberal MP for the Isle of Wight, who is sponsoring the Bill, said he would make strenuous efforts to extend it to Scotland, and he has mustered all-party support among Scottish MPs.

"It is a delicate area", he said. "There have been long debates in England and Wales over the form of the legislation, but the homeless situation in Scotland is unsatisfactory, and its inclusion would make the Bill more complete."

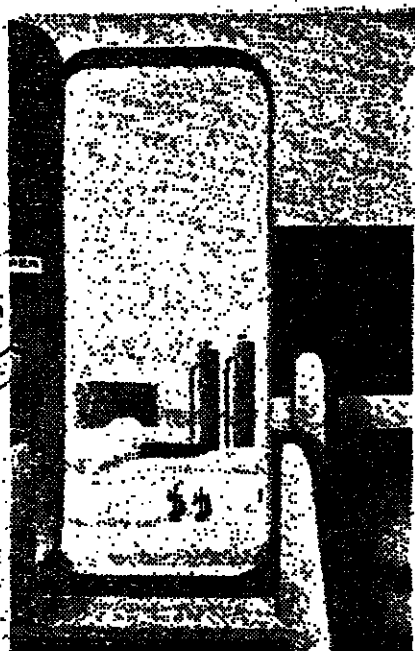
The Scottish Office insists on a full debate and voluntary transfer of power similar to that which has been found wanting in England and Wales. "We feel that the decision should rest with individual housing authorities," the Scottish Office said. "We are drawing up a code of practice which should be ready by April, and will work through voluntary agreement. Scottish local authorities have proved able to cope with the vast majority of cases and we do not feel that legislation is necessary."

One possibility is that Mr Ross will introduce an amendment to include Scotland when his Bill reaches committee stage, but that might be thwarted by the Government, under pressure from the Scottish Office.

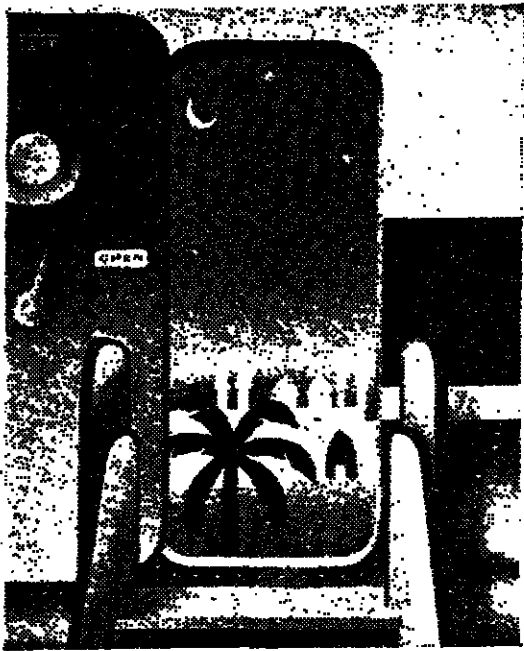
To be continued

## Open sesame.

2 weekly flights by DC-8.



Baghdad: 3 weekly flights by DC-8.



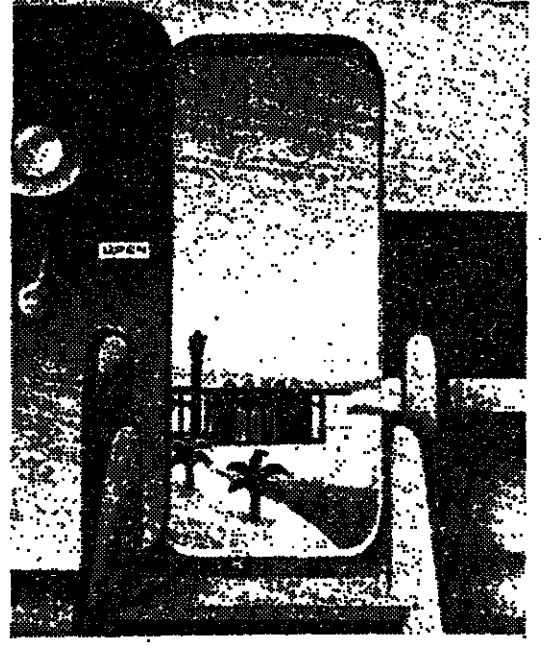
Cairo: 3 weekly flights by DC-10 and 3 by DC-8.



Damascus: 2 weekly flights by DC-8.



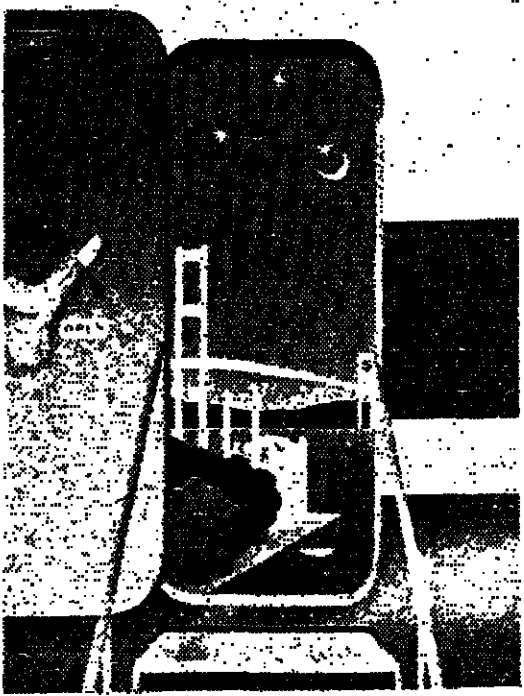
Dhahran: 3 weekly flights by DC-8.



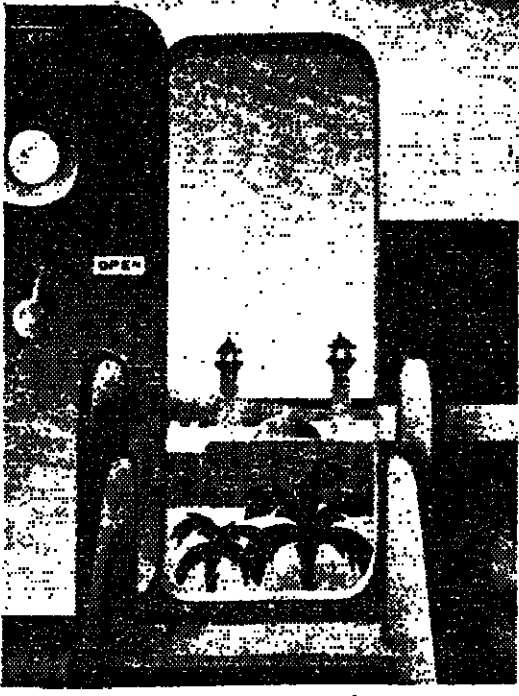
weekly flights by DC-8.



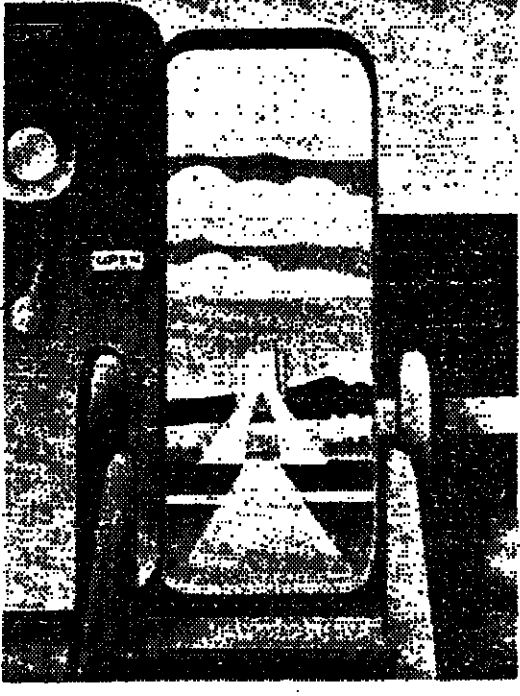
Istanbul: 9 weekly flights by DC-8.



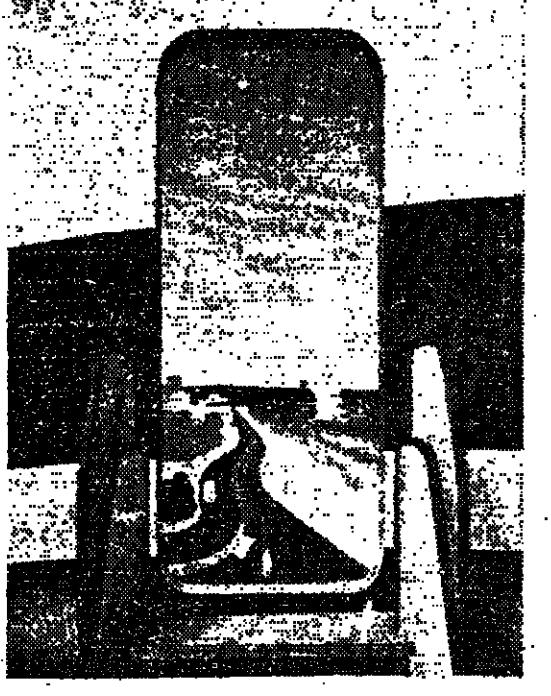
Kuwait: 2 weekly flights by DC-8.



Teheran: Daily flight by DC-8 (except Monday).



Tel Aviv: 4 weekly flights by DC-10 and 2 by DC-8.



Now that the Middle East has become great centre of business and finance, the ancient fabled world of the East has been somewhat neglected. Swissair finds this rather a pity. And so

in its crisp, businesslike fashion it has thought up some ways to keep travel to the Near and Middle East from losing all its magic.

For instance there are non-stop flights

from Switzerland to Baghdad, Dhahran, Istanbul, Teheran, Cairo and Tel Aviv. Some of them with fabulous DC-10 planes. And direct flights to Abu Dhabi, Damascus, Dubai, and Kuwait.

Tickets of admission and information on the best connecting flights from London and Manchester to Switzerland may be obtained from your travel agent or Swissair.





## HOME NEWS

## Four possible sites named in 500m-ton Belvoir Vale coalfield

By John Young

Confirmation that one of the world's largest coalfields lies beneath the countryside of the Vale of Belvoir on the Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire border, was given by the National Coal Board yesterday. The board said that, having completed nearly three years of exploration, it estimated reserves at 500 million tons. Occupying an area of roughly 90 sq miles between Nottingham, Grantham and Melton Mowbray, the field contains six main seams at depths of between 1,300 and 2,700ft.

The stage is now set for a fierce environmental battle, which seems certain to involve the Government and probably Parliament. Leicestershire County Council, led by the Duke of Rutland, is implacably opposed to exploitation of the field, and last November Mr Michael Latham, MP for Melton, obtained the support of a hundred Conservative colleagues for a motion calling for a special planning inquiry commission.

The coal board emphasized yesterday that the purpose of its announcement was to keep the public informed. It understood the anxieties expressed by many people about the effects on the community if the reserves were mined, and wanted to assure them that environmental considerations would be a principal factor in its future investigations, which will be coordinated by Mr

Donald Davies, a member of the board and a mining engineer, will be concentrated on four possible sites, all near working or disused railway routes. They are Hoge, Leicestershire, the place originally recommended by consultants Asfordby and Saltby, also in Leicestershire; and Langar, Nottinghamshire.

The board said it would await detailed studies of the four sites before giving further consideration to the size, type, timing and location of any mining schemes.

Despite these reservations, it is obvious that the board attaches the greatest importance to the discovery. The Duke of Rutland, who has said that he will lie down in front of the bulldozers if work is allowed to start, accused the board yesterday of losing all sense of reality. The county council would not give planning permission unless the need for the coal was unequivocally proved.

Mr Latham criticized the board's announcement as "calculated to cause maximum confusion for the minimum benefit." Above all it does not deal with the vital question of whether it is necessary to mine the coal, he said. "That issue can be settled only by a special inquiry into national energy policy."

Times had suggested a select parliamentary committee, but in his view a special inquiry, free from any possible suggestion of political bias, was the best way.

## Health risks from animals increasing, experts say

By John Roper

Health Services Correspondent

Pressure on farmers to produce more food as cheaply as possible, and changing patterns of living have increased the risks to humans of contracting diseases from animals, veterinary surgeons suggest in the first of a series of books on animal and health hazards, published today.

Speaking yesterday at a press conference to announce the book, Professor George Brander, Professor of Animal Health at Nottingham University, said there are more than 150 diseases that can be transferred from animals to humans. In recent years awareness of the dangers of rabies, Lassa fever and Marburg disease had increased.

The risk of contracting a disease from an animal was small, particularly if the animal was aware of the danger. But it existed with cats, dogs and other pets, such as parrots and budgerigars, as well as farm animals.

Professor Brander said intensive farming methods meant that more animals were handled and there was greater movement of animals between countries. Increasing international travel brought greater risks of contact with animals in Africa, Asia and South America, where effective controls did not always exist.

Dr John Walton, lecturer in veterinary preventive medicine at Liverpool University and one of the authors of the new book, pointed to two hazards which he said were insufficiently recognized. The first was the risk of contracting brucellosis from drinking unpasteurized milk.

The second was the ignorance of housewives and some chefs of the fact that deep freezing preserves bacteria. A 30lb turkey, for example, not only takes up to 72 hours to thaw; heat takes a long time to penetrate it. The old cooking rule of 20 minutes a pound and 20 minutes over is an important one.

*Animal and Human Health: The Control of Disease and Viral Bacterial Zoonoses* (Ballière Tindall, 35 Red Lion Square, London, WC1R 4SG, £2.50).

## Higher farm prices are demanded

By Our Agricultural Correspondent

British farm prices must rise to realistic levels, Sir Henry Plumb, president of the National Farmers' Union, said yesterday. Increases would have to be much higher than those made inescapable this year by transitional steps to parity with the rest of the EEC.

Those steps are estimated by the government-appointed National Consumer Council to entail increases of 12p a pound on butter and 1p on a large loaf.

Sir Henry opened the annual meeting of the union at Central Hall, Westminster, by repeating its insistent message that increases are essential to restore farmers' confidence. He told members that although they understood the Government's reluctance to let food prices rise, little was ever said about the effect of a flat policy on their incomes.

His speech and later statements from the floor showed that although the farming lobby is more politically isolated than ever it is determined to press its demands.

"Food imports are up by



Sir Henry Plumb: Attack on "policy deficiencies".

about £700m and 7 per cent in volume alone," Sir Henry said. "Blame the weather in part for this, but the setbacks in livestock production owed more to deficiencies of policy than to deficiencies of weather."

The bitterness of British farmers over the Government's refusal to devalue the "green pound", the device with which EEC farm prices are expressed in sterling, was obvious at the

meeting. The green pound has not been devalued since late 1975, even though the value of sterling itself has fallen sharply.

Mr Michael Lee, the chairman of the Devon branch of the NFU, said members there were speaking of militant action. Farming was the only industry in Britain that was ready to compete in the EEC on EEC terms, yet it was prevented from doing so by an unrealistic value for the green pound.

Before the meeting voted to call for "an immediate and significant devaluation of the green pound", Mr Michael Brooks, chairman of the Cheshire branch, summarized farmers' desires as "reasonable regular devaluations of the green pound, nothing more".

Delegates also condemned "the proposals of the Labour Party home policy committee for land nationalization". Mr C. Blackstone, of Peterfield, Hampshire, said: "I think we have taken enough of the left-wing Marxist rubbish we have been given." Mr Richard Butler, deputy president of the union, said: "We are going to get publicity for our views today."

Sir Henry said, after taking a unanimous vote for the motion: "I am not going to ask if there is anyone who dares speak against."

## Record rail accidents caused by vandalism

By Our Transport Correspondent

Railway accidents caused by vandalism reached a record level in 1975, and are a real risk of a disaster, Colonel Ian McNaughton, Chief Inspecting Officer of Railways, says today.

More than half the total of 225 accidents to trains caused by malicious acts, arose from trains running into obstructions on the line. That was after British Rail had removed about two thousand obstructions before they could cause an accident.

There were many examples of lives of both passengers and crews being endangered by missiles thrown at moving trains and a number of injuries were caused in that way. Sixteen fires were deliberately started on trains, compared with three the year before.

Some progress is being made in combating vandalism through fitting armoured windcreens, and by putting police officers in cabs in bad areas, with radio control to police cars.

Another source of worry is children straying on the track. Although the number killed fell from 23 to 18 during the year, those injured rose from 38 to 60. The number is far too high and "unacceptable in relation to the grief and suffering caused", and Colonel McNaughton appeals to parents to let their children play unsupervised near the railway.

*Railway Accidents: Report to the Secretary of State for Transport on the Safety Record of the Railways in Great Britain during the year 1975* (Stationery Office, £1 35p).

## Killer's funeral changed after protests

The funeral service for William Hughes, who killed four people after escaping from a prison escort, took place at Chesterfield crematorium, Derbyshire, yesterday, less than an hour after after protesters had filled in a grave that had been dug for him at Boythorpe, eight miles away.

The service was to have been held at Boythorpe, but local residents protested. A Home Office meeting was held and it was decided, with relatives' permission, to change the funeral.

The Home Office feared that protesters might dig up the grave after the interment and so it arranged for a cremation service at the same place where Hughes's four victims were cremated last week.

Shortly before the service half a dozen protesters marched into the Boythorpe cemetery in pouring rain and filled in the grave.

## In brief

### John Stoneho loses appeal

The Court of Appeal day rejected an appeal by John Stoneho, former M. Walsall, North, against a conviction at the Central Criminal Court last year of five art insurance frauds by death by drowning.

It rejected arguments: attempt to enable him to collect £125,000 in insurance money was outside the definition of an English coin; his application for his appeal against the appeal sentence imposed was rejected.

### Cannabis leaf charge dropped

After the Court of Appeal ruling that possession of leaves is not illegal, Bradley, aged 31, was charged by Marylebone Magistrates, London, on a charge of the drug in leaf for evidence being offered.

### Mr Callaghan clash on press

Mr Viggers, Conservative for Gosport, accused the Minister yesterday of a treatment of the Commons press. He had written asking Callaghan to explain his remark that press information was not to be given to him. Mr Callaghan had replied that he was not intended to do so.

### Mental hospital admissions down

For the first time for years readmission of mental hospital patients fell by a margin of 0.09 per cent. First admissions, at were down by 2,310 (4p compared with 1973). Total trend had been total to fall by 2.5 to 3.1 a year since 1970.

### Arsonist aged 15

A girl, aged 15, of Ray near Rotherham, South Yorkshire, who started two her home, but endanger the life of her mother, was ordered at Leeds Court yesterday to be for five years. Her sister, 18, who started one of her, was put on probation for three years.

### £900,000 drugs

Nathaniel Jacobs, 40, of Cavendish Road, Salford, Manchester, and Mahmood Shami, 34, of Abingdon Road, London, were each jailed for 18 months yesterday by Crown Court for possession of 100g of heroin valued at £900,000.

### Mr Eric Morecam

Mr Eric Morecam, comedian, is to receive honorary D.Litt in Lancaster University services to the theatre.

### Decree against ki

Mrs Teresa Ann I aged 45, wife of John aged 46, a convicted man, was granted a decree London yesterday.

### Correction

The number of one-pair lies in Britain is at least 200,000 as stated in an article on January

## Labour faces new battle between left and right

By Our Political Staff

The Labour Party faces another punishing struggle between right and left today when the national executive meets to decide whether it should reopen an investigation into Trotskyist activities inside the party.

Two members, Mr Tom Bradley, MP for Leicester, East, and Greenwich, East, and Mr John Cartwright, MP for have raised a motion asking the executive to update a report on

Trotskyism by Mr Underhill, the party's national agent, which was left "lying on the table" more than a year ago. Some left-wingers are expected to challenge that with the argument that it might lead to a damaging "witch hunt" inside the party. The right wing, however, believes that the party has to examine evidence of infiltration in some constituency Labour parties and that to do otherwise would be to store up trouble.

## Number of births to immigrant mothers fell by 17,000 between 1971 and 1975

By Neville Hodgkinson

Births in England and Wales to mothers born overseas fell from 89,000 in 1971 to 72,000 in 1975, but rose slowly as a percentage of all births, according to figures issued yesterday by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys.

The total number of births in 1971 was 783,000, of which 11.3 per cent were to mothers born outside the United Kingdom. The equivalent figures in 1975 were 603,000, and 11.9 per cent. Births to mothers from the Irish Republic fell from 2.8 per cent of the total to 2.1 per cent. Births to mothers born in

the New Commonwealth and Pakistan accounted for 5.8 per cent of the total in 1971, rising to 6.7 per cent in 1975. Those to mothers born in the West Indies fell from 12,500 to 7,700, and those to mothers born in India, Bangladesh and Pakistan from 21,600 to 20,000. There was an increase in births to mothers born in Africa, from 5,000 to 6,200, reflecting the inflow of East African Asians in recent years.

"Birthplace" is not the same as "ethnic origin or race". The category "mother born in New Commonwealth or Pakistan" includes, for example, women born in India to British civil

servants. Similarly, the group "mother born in UK" includes an increasing number of women born in Britain but of New Commonwealth or Pakistani ethnic origin.

The highest concentration of births to mothers born outside the United Kingdom occurred in the London borough of Brent, where of 3,590 births in 1975, 2,287 were to mothers from overseas.

Other London boroughs with a high proportion of births to mothers born overseas are Kensington and Chelsea (57 per cent), Haringey (56 per cent) and the City of Westminster (52 per cent).

## Windscale nuclear plan put in abeyance

By a Staff Reporter

British Nuclear Fuels is still considering whether to resubmit its plans to build an oxide fuel reprocessing plant at Windscale, Cumbria. A statement by the company says it will not be able to decide until discussions with the Government and customers are over.

Meanwhile the company's outline planning application for the Cumbria County Council for per-

mission to expand the present plant has been amended to exclude references to oxide reprocessing.

Mr Shore, Secretary of State for the Environment, suggested in the Commons on December 22 that the removal of references to oxide reprocessing from the planning application was one of the options open to the company if it wanted the application for expansion to be handled quickly.

He said the proposal for the oxide facilities, if resubmitted, would be called in and made the subject of a public inquiry.

It was the section of the application on oxide fuel that started the controversy last year which resulted in the county council's giving planning permission only in principle, on the understanding that the Government took full responsibility for the long-term safety aspects of the work.

## Consumer chief urges TUC to forgo pay rises

The TUC was urged yesterday by Mr Michael Young, chairman of the National Consumer Council, to forgo wage increases during phase three of the income policy.

Mr Young, who is also a member of the National Economic Development Council, told fellow members who will meet with the Prime Minister next week that a nil norm would be in the best interests of consumers.

He said last night that it was the first time that the voice of the consumer had been heard as the Government and trade union leaders prepared to bargain about the future of Britain.

Leading article, page 15

## Body identified by heart valve, QC says

A plastic heart valve enabled the police to positively identify the body of a strangled woman found by a boy, aged 10, on waste land last February, it was stated at Leeds Crown Court yesterday.

Alban Elcock, aged 48, a trimmer of Pottery Vale, Leeds, denied murdering Mrs Mary McCourt, aged 33, who disappeared in September, 1974. Elcock was said to have been a former friend of the victim.

Mr Peter Taylor, QC, for the prosecution, said the valve was identified by surgeons at the London Hospital, Whitechapel, as being unique to that hospital. The trial continues today.

## Four of gang who tried to cheat casino jailed

Prison sentences were imposed at the Central Criminal Court yesterday on four members of a gang who hoped to get £600,000 from the Palm Beach Casino in Berkeley Street, Mayfair, London, by playing a rigged roulette wheel. Instead they lost £10,000 because the wheel had not been "doctored" to perfection.

The men, who had been convicted by a jury on Monday night of conspiracy to defraud the management of the Palm Beach Casino last summer, are Basil Newton, aged 54, a professional gambler from Las Vegas; Cecil Stout, aged 52, of Clarendon Avenue, Sunbury-on-Thames, also a professional

gambler; Erich Rettweiler, aged 46, an engineer from Salzburg (each jailed for three years); and John Spiller, aged 32, a group of High Road, Streatham, London (jailed for 18 months).

A fifth defendant, Fritz Mielnikowicz, aged 39, a night club owner from Blaustein, West Germany, was found not guilty on Monday and was discharged.

Mr George Shindler, QC, for the prosecution said the gang recruited Stout and Spiller. Rettweiler got into the casino and rigged the wheel. He was not completely successful and later the gang lost £10,000. Police hiding in a ceiling filmed

# Do you know all you should about investment aid in the Areas for Expansion?

## Government incentives in the Areas for Expansion

A wide range of Government investment incentives is available to manufacturing companies moving into or already located in the Areas for Expansion. These Areas cover a large part of the country (as shown in the map). They include traditional industrial centres with new growth opportunities and they all offer considerable scope for development and expansion.

## What about your Company?

If you are already established in one of the Areas for Expansion, or if you set up a plant there for the first time, you can benefit from these investment aids.

## What to do now

Shouldn't you know more about the investment aid available to your company? Send off the coupon for our free booklet, or telephone your nearest Industrial Expansion Team now.

The investment aid which may be available to your company includes:

1. Capital grants of 20% or 22% for new buildings and, in many places, for new plant and machinery.
2. Loans on favourable terms or interest relief grants.
3. Factories with rent-free periods up to 2 years; options to purchase at favourable terms; low rentals.
4. Removal grants: up to 80% toward costs of moving into the Areas.

London tel: 01-211 6486

24-hour answer-service for booklet enquiries only: 01-834 2026

Scotland

Glasgow, tel: (041-248 2855

Wales

Tel: Cardiff 62131 (STD code 0222)

Northern Region

Tel: Newcastle upon Tyne 24722 (STD code 0632)

North West

Manchester, tel: 061-236 2171

Yorkshire & Humberside

Tel: Leeds 443171

(STD code 0532)

East Midlands

Tel: Nottingham 56181

(STD code 0602)

West Midlands

Birmingham, tel: 021-632 4111

South West

Tel: Plymouth 21891

(STD code 0752) or

Bristol 291071

(STD code 0272)

London & South East

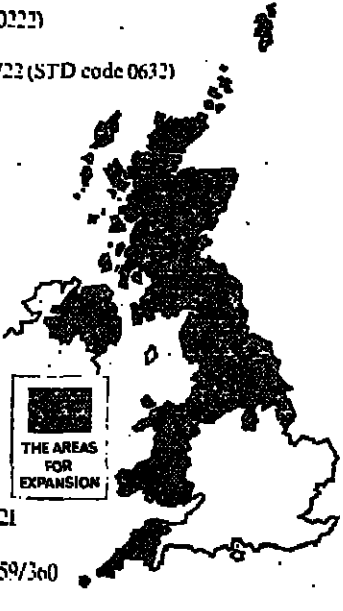
London, tel: 01-603 2060 Ext 221

Eastern Region

London, tel: 01-603 2070 Ext 359/360

Northern Ireland

Tel: Belfast 34488 (STD code 0232) or London 01-493 0601



## Send for details

To: The Industrial Expansion Team, Department of Industry, Millbank Tower, London SW1P 4QU

Please send me full details of the benefits available in the Areas for Expansion.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Position in Company \_\_\_\_\_

Company \_\_\_\_\_

Nature of Business \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

The Areas for Expansion

T2/10



## EUROPE

# Response from Herr Schmidt to inter-reflation plan

van der Vat

Mr. Schmidt said West Germany would honour its treaties and agreements, but he added that it was always possible for a country to acquire further obligations and duties, by treaty. This can be taken to mean that the issue is far from closed.

Other topics reviewed included the Middle East and the need for a peace initiative there, on which the two countries agreed to keep in close touch, the return of democracy in Portugal and Spain and the need to restrain international sales of conventional arms.

With no doubt unintended irony, Mr. Mondale at the end of the joint press conference handed Herr Schmidt a signed copy of President Carter's inaugural address.

Only this morning, Herr Schmidt was quoted in an interview with *The New York Times* as criticising the speech for lacking in clear direction.

The advantage of the interview, which contained a strong element of the wagging index finger which Herr Schmidt has tended to conceal recently, obviously failed to sour today's atmosphere.

Hugh Noyes, Parliamentary Correspondent, writes: Mr Callaghan was closely questioned in the Commons yesterday about Herr Schmidt's reaction to the Government's proposals for offsetting the cost of stationing British troops in Germany.

The Prime Minister, in a statement on his talks with Herr Schmidt in London on Monday, said that no attempt was made to reach a final agreement. The two Governments held different positions and the federal Chancellor had pointed out that similar arrangements with the United States had already ended.

Discussions would continue. Parliamentary report, page 8

# French put sun to work making electricity

From Our Own Correspondent  
Paris, Jan 25

The first solar power station to supply electricity to the French national grid was inaugurated today at Odeillo, in the eastern Pyrenees.

Soon after the inauguration, a break in the clouds made it possible for the power station to make enough steam to reach 380 volts.

The station is experimental and designed to show that it is possible to produce electric current industrially from the heat of the sun. Its capacity is modest, only 64 kilowatts.

It is of the "tower" type designed in a number of countries throughout the world, notably in Japan. The boiler is located on top of the tower, and plain or parabolic mirrors concentrate the sun's rays on it.

Mirrors which can follow the sun on its course, and thus increase the effectiveness of the plant, are also being studied.

The advantage of locating the power station at Odeillo is that it can use the heat generated by the existing solar oven, which was located some years ago on this site, where the rate of sunshine is the highest in the country. The French hope it will serve as a demonstration plant for development.

American experts have come to Odeillo in the hope of experimenting with a boiler for their future superheated (550°C) solar power stations. But in this first stage, their French colleagues plan to use fluids at temperatures of only about 335°C.

Two separate programmes are under way in France for the production of solar power, with the state paying up to three quarters of the cost.

In the next 12 months the industrial groups concerned will have to furnish their final plans and the two prototypes will be built towards the end of 1979.



Winter racing in Bavaria: Farmers on horseback race round an icy circuit with their partners skiing behind them at Parsberg, near Munich, in a ski-joering event.

# M Barre tries to see how his plan is working

From Our Own Correspondent  
Paris, Jan 25

M. Barre, the Prime Minister, has just spent 48 hours in the provinces assessing the impact of his economic recovery programme and listening to suggestions and grievances. He visited Orleans, Bourges and smaller towns of the central region which are reputed for their sense of balance and political moderation in all things.

By his quiet determination, his readiness to talk to all sections of the population, and his refusal to be overawed by hostile demonstrations, he has undoubtedly impressed local leaders and added to his steadily growing political stature.

He is reminiscent in many ways of Georges Pompidou. Like President Pompidou, he is inclined to see in the provinces the solid, reliable heart of the country.

"Orleans", he said in that town, "is at the heart of deep France, that is to say true France, of a France of which one speaks little because it hates agitation and seeks moderation, but progresses none the less and is changing very rapidly through work and effort."

But even that "deep France" is not spared political divisions. In spite of his wish, M. Barre could not meet representatives of the opposition. The Socialists and Communists, and the two leading trades union organisations had decided to boycott the receptions and meetings planned in Orleans and Bourges with local representatives.

In Orleans, the Prime Minister dropped into a department store to see how his price policy was working out. "We can't make ends meet", a shopper remarked. "I know", he replied. "My wife tells me the same thing every day."

In the town square, about 100 demonstrators were brandishing banners and shouting hostile slogans. To the astonishment of officials he walked over to the demonstrators in a determined fashion and tried to counter their arguments. "Down with the Barre plan", they shouted. "No to the wage freeze."

M. Barre told them indignantly: "We don't freeze wages. We maintain purchasing power. But you don't want your lies shown up."

Asked by reporters about the wave of 24-hour strikes which is due to begin tonight in the railways, airlines, and other public services, health, education and the post office, M. Barre replied with impatience: "The right to strike exists. The strikes will take place. But government policy will not change."

# Political crimes doubled in Italy

Nichols

Andreotti, the Italian Minister, said today that terrorism had escalated year when there were 198 political crimes, as many as in 1975.

Minister was open to debate after his controversial release everyone with the Milan bombing official secrecy laws, is designed to prevent the accused or

witnesses, some of whom are members of the secret service, from claiming that they cannot disclose official secrets without breaking the penal code.

The trial at Catanzaro, is the fourth attempt to hear the facts of the Milan bombing seven years ago. Sixteen people were killed in the blast.

Signor Andreotti told Parliament of the steps being taken within the European Community and with other countries to combat terrorism. He said the Ministers of Justice and the Interior had intensified their contacts in this field. The

Foreign Ministry was backing every useful effort in dealing with international terrorism and he referred to a European convention against terrorism, which he hoped would be signed at Strasbourg on Thursday.

The Prime Minister told Parliament that in Italy last year the left-wing "Red Brigades" had been involved in 95 attacks of a political nature, including 12 robberies and one kidnapping. About 30 of their hiding places had been discovered, 37 of the members were arrested and 13 were still being hunted by police.

Two separate programmes are under way in France for the production of solar power, with the state paying up to three quarters of the cost.

In the next 12 months the industrial groups concerned will have to furnish their final plans and the two prototypes will be built towards the end of 1979.

# Fewer ask for asylum in Switzerland

Berne, Jan 25.—More than 850 people applied for political asylum in Switzerland last year but the number was less than half that of 1975. The largest group were the Vietnamese, with 166.

Last year's applicants also included 90 Romanians, the only group which increased in comparison with the 1975 figures, when only 43 Romanians applied.—Reuter.

# Royal dog loses name after Muslim protests

Stockholm, Jan 25.—King Carl Gustav of Sweden has changed the name of his black Labrador from Ali to Charlie. Muslims throughout the world had objected to the name as Ali was the adopted son of the prophet Muhammad.

# Two challenges to Dr Soares

From Richard Wigg  
Lisbon, Jan 25

The Portuguese Government was today facing defiance on two fronts. Some 20,000 fishermen have gone on strike in a dispute over labour recruiting procedures, and in the Azores the old prices for petrol continued to apply five days after Lisbon decreed steep increases.

But Madeira, which like the Azores has a Social Democratic regional administration, decided to come to heel and the increases went into effect from midnight. The island government issued an angry statement accusing the Socialist Government of Dr Mario Soares of being arbitrary. It told the islanders that it regretted it lacked the means to defend their interests against Lisbon.

The price of top grade petrol rose by decision of the Lisbon Cabinet by 20 per cent last Friday, making Portugal the

most expensive country for motoring in Western Europe. The Azores will inevitably be even worse affected than the mainland because of the many imports, and the protests there were immediately harnessed by local separatists.

The Azores government has threatened to pay the difference between the new and the old prices from local budget funds. But a Cabinet meeting yesterday ended without any statement. Financial autonomy is severely limited and the Azores budget already requires a heavy subsidy from Lisbon which tries to earmark the use of such funds.

The petrol price dispute is being exploited not only to whip up regional sentiment but also to continue the bickering between the Portuguese Socialists and the Social Democrats. The Socialist Party in the Azores has now accused the local government of being

"soft" on separatist violence. Senhor Antonio Sousa Gomes, the Minister of Economic Co-ordination, has admitted that the 20 per cent increase is designed to bring in additional tax revenue, not merely to compensate for the recent oil producers' price increases, the falling rate of the escudo and higher transport charges.

The fishermen, inshore and deep sea from ports stretching from Aveiro to Faro and including Lisbon, went on strike in spite of the fact that the Government had suspended until February 1 a ruling on recruiting which they dislike. Their trade unions issued a five-point demand which, they said, must be accepted.

Earlier the Government had upheld a management decision in a firm at present under state control to dismiss 10 fishermen who had refused to accept additional crew nominated from another boat.

The paint you don't see—the primer—is also important in determining the life of the car body it protects.

And who has provided Ford with an advanced electrocoat primer for the car that's 'Built to Last'?

Hoechst—through its subsidiaries Berger Paints in the UK and Stollack in Austria.

Hoechst is one of the world's largest companies. Last year it spent over £200 million on research alone.

Hoechst in the UK employs over 8,000 people. In 1976 its UK companies had a turnover of about £300 million.

Its products in the UK, apart from decorative and industrial paints, include plastics, dyestuffs, chemicals, fibres, pharmaceuticals, sunglasses, hair care products, perfumes.

**Hoechst**

In the UK, Berger paints are produced in Dagenham, Stratford, Bristol, Newcastle, and East Kilbride.

For more facts, please write: "Care of Hoechst", Salisbury Road, Hornsflow, Middlesex. Or phone 01-570 7712 ext. 3145.



# Care of Hoechst



## OVERSEAS

# Franco-Saudi Arabian challenge to US on Middle East peace

From Paul Martin  
Riyadh, Jan 25

France endorsed basic Arab demands and joined with Saudi Arabia today in a challenge to the Carter Administration to make the search for a Middle East peace the top priority in the year ahead. This was the highlight of a declaration amounting to a foreign policy alliance between the two states which emerged from President Giscard d'Estaing's four-day state visit to Saudi Arabia.

His search for the desired "special relationship" an apparent success the French President did not, however, return home with the economic bonanza expected by his public. Apart from a favourable three-year oil deal, an agreement to take part in a massive housing scheme and a list of probable deals, the result of the visit was largely political.

Nevertheless, it is clear that the French leader's visit did serve to hasten a number of projects of special interest to both countries. Although it was denied that any played a large role in the talks, it is understood that M Giscard d'Estaing's Saudi agreement to the French sponsored Arab arms industry for Egypt.

As the President flew out of Riyadh on board Concorde with his ministers of foreign affairs, foreign trade and finance, he was assured by King Khalid that a special place was reserved in Saudi hearts for France.

Throughout, the Saudis had emphasized the high esteem in which the President was personally held, describing him in terms of an Arab hero.

Although the visit was short in tangibles, it was made clear that mutual friendship existed. For their part, the Saudis announced their intention to build an Islamic cultural institute in France as a showpiece of the Arab civilization in Europe.

The French declared their willingness to provide Saudi Arabia with a nuclear centre for research purposes.

However, the immediate importance came in the form of the political bond created by the talks. President Giscard d'Estaing made it obvious that the talks were held with King Khalid and Crown Prince Fahd on the Middle East and wider international questions resulted in a complete identity of views.

There is no reason for those involved in the Middle East peace process to think that the chances for success will be better in the future than they are now, the President said in

his press conference before leaving. In an obvious attempt to spur on the United States, he said: "There is no reason to pursue a policy of wait and see."

Echoing the views of the Saudi leaders, he said the proposed Geneva conference was the proper means of tackling the problem and that urgent steps should be taken to convene it. But, he added, the conference should be well prepared and should not be held itself with side issues—a reference to Israel's opposition to Palestinian participation—and get down to matters of substance.

The French President also outlined the peace he envisaged for the Middle East. It should be a "just and lasting" solution based on a complete withdrawal of Israel from Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, recognition of the Palestinians' right to a homeland and guarantees for the states of the area to live within recognized international boundaries.

He also explained France's position regarding King Khalid's call yesterday for French participation in the Geneva peace talks. France, he said, had no business at the initial stages because it was not a party to the conflict. But at a certain stage the useful participation of France was needed then we will not oppose it, he said.

The French role in the Geneva scenario, as he saw it, was at a time when guarantees for both the Arabs and Israel were required. "But we and other European states should first agree among ourselves on this," he said. What he seemed to be suggesting was a European involvement which is something that the Arabs have wanted for some time.

Understandably, no mention of the United States was made in all this but as it is the prime mover in the Middle East peace process, the Franco-Saudi declaration was meant for President Carter's ears as was the call for serious efforts in the North-South dialogue which was the other recurring theme of President Giscard d'Estaing's talks.

Just what all this means for Saudi Arabia's more important alliance with its traditional ally, the United States, remains to be seen. In the period leading up to Mr Carter's installation in the White House, the Saudis have made a number of noises which at times have sounded almost threatening so far as the United States is concerned.

## Right to produce F16 jet fighter sought by Israel

From Moshe Brilliant  
Tel Aviv, Jan 25

In a public attempt to win rights to co-produce the American F16 combat aircraft, the Israel Defence Ministry claimed today that Israel had been helping United States arms manufacturers improve their weapons.

A statement issued in Jerusalem said the United States Government and its arms industries had received a steady flow of information on the performance and effectiveness of previously untried weapons which had been used by both sides in the Yom Kippur war.

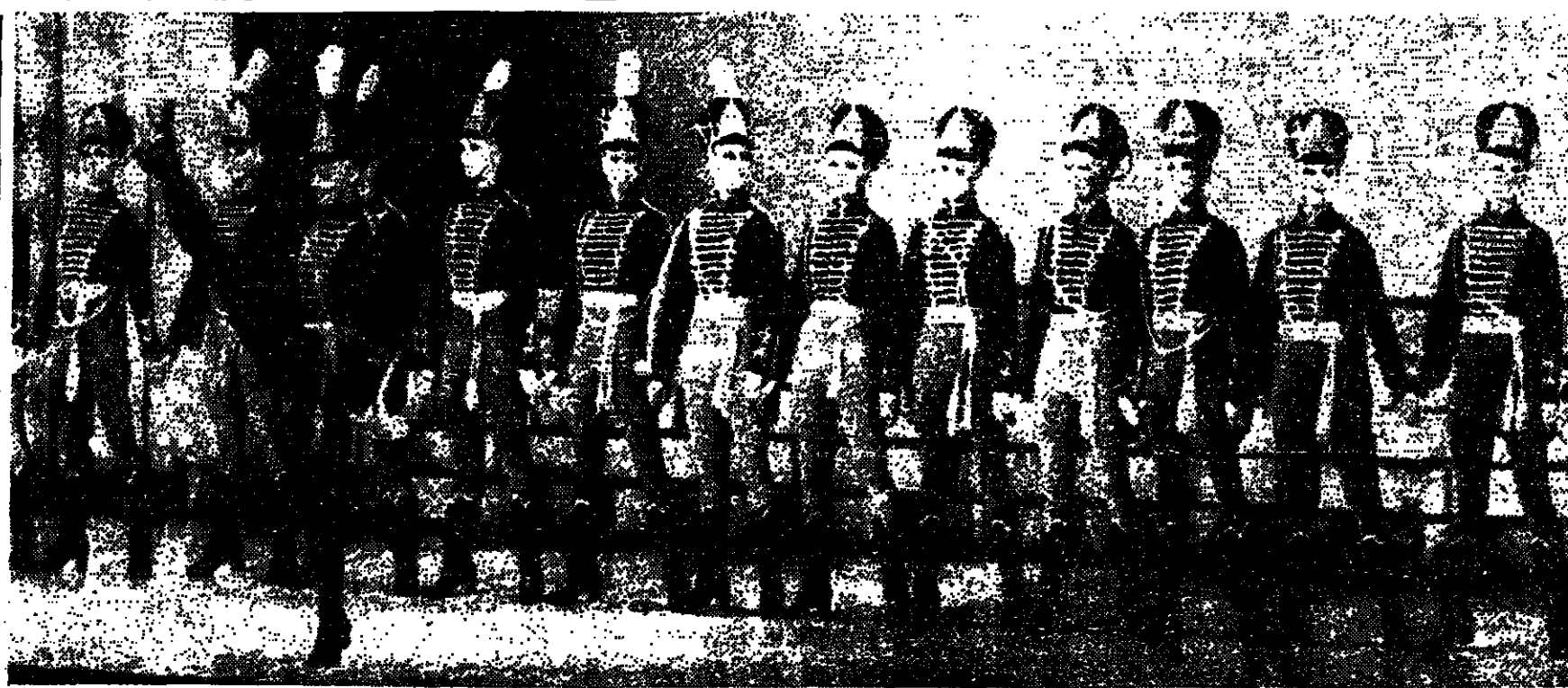
Co-production of the F16s would give Israel the possibility of maintaining its aircraft industry and "ensuring that Israel will be in a position to face the quantitative and now qualitative

advantage enjoyed by the Arab states," it was stated.

The statement answered charges that Israel had used American technology to compete with United States manufacturers in exports, stating that Israel was committed not to sell weapons to countries where the United States indicated opposition.

Israel-manufactured weapons included Western systems adapted to particular needs in the Middle East while others were purely of Israeli design, the statement went on. It particularly derided the charge that the Shafir air-to-air missile was a copy of the American Sidewinder.

In fact, it was stated, the Israelis obtained their first Sidewinder after the Shafir had already shot down a considerable number of enemy aircraft in 1969.



A Western look to Russian ballet. This is a scene from "The Ballet of the Hussars", a new production which has opened at the Grand Music Hall in Leningrad.

## IMF in Cairo talks on loan for Egypt

From Robert Fisk  
Cairo, Jan 25

After several hours of talks between the Egyptian Government and officials of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in Cairo, Mr Hamed Sayeh, the Egyptian Economy Minister, emerged this afternoon with the slightly unhelpful assurance that the IMF appreciated the country's economic difficulties but with no confirmation that Egypt was to receive a loan of \$140m (£82m).

Predictably enough, it was the semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram which first suggested that the IMF had looked favourably on Egypt's economic needs during the discussions chaired by Mr Sayeh yesterday.

The paper also said in its lead story that a further \$450m three-year assistance programme for Egypt would get under way in January next year. The IMF delegates refused to make any comment, however, one of them saying that the IMF had its own ways of announcing loans and that "talking to reporters" was not one of them.

Two other Cairo newspapers gave different figures. The reported loan although Al-Ahram did quote Dr Kaissouni, the Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs, as saying that "agreements" would be signed within two weeks. It is, in fact, more than likely that a large loan has been agreed in principle and confirmation today that President Sadat is to make his broadcast to the nation on Thursday suggests this is true.

It is unlikely that he would make any address to a population so recently angered by price increases without some announcement of financial aid for Egypt. The official total of dead from last week's riots, which ended when the food price increases were suspended, now stands at 73, including a policeman and soldier.

The press in Cairo meanwhile is giving much space to the names of humble trade union officials and workers organizations who have donated money to the Government for rebuilding offices burnt down by the rioters. Several papers carried the photograph of a cheque for 10,000 Egyptian pounds (£17,000) received by Mr Sadat from the Inland Transport Workers Federation.

## Threat of legal action against Dr Sakharov

Moscow, Jan 25.—A senior Soviet legal official today warned Dr Andrei Sakharov, the Russian dissident and Nobel prize winner, that he could face legal action if he did not cease "slandering" activities against the state.

Mr Vasily Gusev, First Deputy Public Prosecutor, told Dr Sakharov that he should retract a statement he made earlier this month expressing fears that an explosion on the Moscow Underground may have been a police provocation against dissidents.

The 20-minute interview in the prosecutor's office was reported by the official Tass news agency while Dr Sakharov was giving his account to Western reporters at his home. He said he refused to sign an official text of the warning, on the grounds that it distorted the content of his statement on the explosion and accused him of engaging in

"criminal acts" of slander. He quoted the document, which he was not allowed to see, as saying that he asserted in his statement that the explosion, which killed at least four people, was "a provocation of the authorities against dissidents."

He said the document concluded: "Citizen Sakharov is warned that, if he continues his slanderous activities, he will be held responsible according to Soviet law." Mr Gusev told him the warning was to be taken extremely seriously, he added.

Dr Sakharov, once one of the Soviet Union's leading nuclear physicists, was last summoned to the prosecutor's office three and a half years ago. He was then issued with a verbal warning against associating with foreigners.

Dr Sakharov said he told Mr Gusev today he would be delighted if his statement on

the explosion led to an objective investigation of it "if the real culprits were found and there were no provocations against dissidents."

However, he told the prosecutor that his fears were supported by the fact that three people known dissidents and one friend of his family, all of whom he knew to be innocent—had been questioned by police about the explosion. He believed it was important to maintain the human rights struggle at the present time in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Recent developments in Poland, Czechoslovakia and other Soviet block states showed that the movement was entering a new stage.

"We have learned with admiration of the Charter-77 in Poland, Czechoslovakia and the committee to defend arrested workers in Poland," he added. "We express our solidarity with them and hope that inter-

national support will protect them."

He hoped that international attention to such actions as the explosion in the Moscow Underground would prevent any development that would "throw back the progress" of the human rights movement. Dr Sakharov said that, just before issuing his statement on the explosion, he and his family had received 12 envelopes posted in Norway containing apparently threatening newspaper clippings. The envelopes, posted in and near Oslo on December 18, had all been delivered together through the Soviet mail although his post from abroad seldom got through.

The cuttings included scenes of various road accidents, animals seizing human children, and an advertisement for a funeral parlour from a Russian émigré newspaper, he said.—Reuter.

## Review of US defence planned

From Fred Emery  
Washington, Jan 25

Insisting that the basic American defence policy issue was not just "how much" but "how much is enough" to maintain "some degree" of world peace, Dr Harold Brown, the new Defence Secretary, today told Congress he intended to conduct an immediate intensive review of all components in the American arsenal and forces.

He would also immediately review the data about evolving Soviet "forces", about which there have been many alarms. Dr Brown, in his first appearance before the Senate armed services committee, said there was no question that the expansion and improvement of Soviet forces was "impressive". Still, he said, "I am not over-impressed, he stated: "We need to understand the degree of improvement that has taken place" and its implications for American forces.

Such an assessment was difficult but essential, and had yet to be undertaken. With an apparent refusal to those in his staff, he said, he would be "defence communities who have been trumpeting that the Russians are, or mean to be, achieving 'superiority' over the United States, Dr Brown stated. "Diplomatic reputation and military capabilities may alternate or run side by side. Intentions may become clearer. Whatever the mixture, the

"hallmark of our enterprise must be strength and flexibility."

He appeared with his name, General George Brown, the frequently outspoken Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. General Brown was careful not to embrace the hawkish superiority line. He agreed that the American-Soviet balance currently remained in "rough equivalence". But he was alarmed at the Soviet trend. His formal report declared: "I now believe the Soviets are striving to achieve warfighting capabilities which if it were achieved, could leave them in the better relative position."

But this, with a realistic rider, is also Dr Brown's aim for American forces. He told the committee that "if defence should fail we would seek to achieve outcomes favourable to the United States and its allies". Then he added: "I should also note my own view that in a full-scale nuclear exchange the outcome would be disastrous both to the United States and to the USSR." The latter point is always somewhat overlooked by those raising the alarm.

There was another difference between the Browns. General Brown made it clear that United States-Soviet equivalence could be maintained only if Americans "diligently pursue" strategic improvements, including development of still-to-be-authorized new weapons such as the new

"MX" intercontinental ballistic missile and the B1 strategic bomber.

But Dr Brown is not going to be rushed. As designer of many of America's hydrogen bombs and warheads, and the man who authorized the initial design of the B1, he is the first leading scientist to run the Defence Department.

He favours strategic bombers as part of the American "triad" of land, sea and air-launched systems, but he told the committee today he is considering delays and spending cuts in the modernization of the Strategic Air Command for the Ford Administration for the token B1 programme, to reduce the eight initially ordered to five. The decision whether to proceed to full B1 production would not be made until June, he said.

Dr Brown also told the committee he will not have President Carter's proposals for "savings" on waste in the defence budget until the second half of February. Congressional budget committee procedures are calling for amendments to the fiscal 1978 budget to be submitted by then.

Committee conservatives like Senator John Tower, a Republican from Texas, criticized President Carter's weekend interview statement that he was prepared to defer specific disagreements in the strategic arms negotiations with the Russians in the interest of getting a treaty.

## 'No cause to fear independent Quebec'

From Peter Strafford  
New York, Jan 25

Mr René Lévesque, the Quebec Premier, today tried to persuade Americans that independence for Quebec was inevitable and nothing for them to worry about. He told a gathering of American businessmen in New York that when independence came, Quebec intended to remain a good neighbour.

The Parti Québécois, he said, would not reject the basic social values, economic structures or political traditions that our North American outlook is founded upon. Whatever our national status, we remain neighbours for ever, both of Canada and the United States.

Earlier today, Mr Lévesque had private talks with members of the financial community, whom he counts on to continue investing in Quebec.

In his speech tonight, he drew a parallel between the position of Quebec today and that of the 13 American colonies in 1776. There were, he said, many analogies in the political climate, including the fact that many people in Quebec were far from convinced of the merits of independence, being afraid of economic disaster.

He suggested that relations with the rest of Canada could take the form of a customs union, along EEC lines, or even a monetary union. As for foreign relations and defence, these were not a pressing question for the moment. They would have to be adapted to international realities.

This statement was a clear indication that he would not necessarily feel himself bound by the platform of the Parti Québécois, which has called for withdrawal from Nato and Norad, the joint American-Canadian defence arrangements.

Mr Lévesque also departed from the party platform in emphasizing that, with the exception of the asbestos industry, he did not intend to launch a policy of nationalization.

He said Mr Smith's "an open invitation to freedom fighters to the armed struggle" was a "step back for the nation in the final phase of struggle for immediate independence in Zimbabwe."

Mr Washington Correspondent writes: The State Dept said today that it believed British proposals for Rhodesia to be an acceptable basis for a "don't" statement. The statement that America would not play a helpful role in search for a settlement would consult all parties.

Mr Lévesque urged states to provide a "step back for the nation in the final phase of struggle for immediate independence in Zimbabwe."

Mr Washington Correspondent writes: The State Dept said today that it believed British proposals for Rhodesia to be an acceptable basis for a "don't" statement. The statement that America would not play a helpful role in search for a settlement would consult all parties.

Mr Lévesque urged states to provide a "step back for the nation in the final phase of struggle for immediate independence in Zimbabwe."

Mr Washington Correspondent writes: The State Dept said today that it believed British proposals for Rhodesia to be an acceptable basis for a "don't" statement. The statement that America would not play a helpful role in search for a settlement would consult all parties.

## Censorship eased in Lebanon

Beirut, Jan 25.—The authorities today lifted pre-censorship on foreign news organizations operating in Lebanon. The move was seen as a sign of growing confidence in the present regime.

The decision was announced at a press conference at the headquarters of the Public Security Service, just three weeks after the introduction of stringent censorship regulations which made reporting on the country's problems virtually impossible.

Mr Zahi Boustani, the Public Security Commissioner, told foreign correspondents that a list issued earlier this month of 13 subjects banned from publication would remain in force.

These ranged from material likely to encourage sectarian and tribal animosities to "all material harmful to public morale."

Foreign correspondents still must submit one copy of their reports to the censors after the stories have been transmitted.

Mr Boustani, who had been responsible for enforcing the regulations, added that pre-censorship would continue for the domestic press in Lebanon, once the only Arab country

with a free press reflecting every shade of political opinion.

One of the reasons for the surprise announcement appeared to be a Government desire to attract foreign investment to rebuild an economy shattered by 19 months of civil war which left an estimated 60,000 dead.

Businessmen have said that foreign investors would be reluctant to risk ventures in a country as long as they had no reasonably accurate picture of developments.

The war has caused losses estimated at up to £3,000m, with Beirut's commercial district, once the financial hub of the Middle East, in total ruin.

Pre-censorship was introduced on January 5 in a decree issued under extraordinary powers granted to President Sarkis's Government last month. The Government appeared determined to avoid the kind of acrimonious public dispute over Lebanon's problems which helped wreck previous cease-fires.

Fighting in most of the country ceased when troops of a 30,000-man Arab League peace-keeping force, made up mainly of Syrian regular troops, moved into the main combat zones

and separated the combatants. Abolition of pre-censorship on the foreign press was expected to be followed by a gradual relaxation of censorship on domestic newspapers.

Even at the height of the fighting between conservative forces and troops of the Lebanese Leftist-Palestinian alliance, the country had about 24 newspapers and weeklies, more than any other Arab country. At one time, 18 radio stations broadcast the views of most of the rival factions and in 1974, the last full year of peace, the overall number of publications here was estimated at 110.—Feuter.

Our Tel Aviv Correspondent writes: Syrian forces in Lebanon today were reported to be close to the Israeli border since they intervened in the civil war. They were said to have reached Nabatiya nine miles from the tip of an Israeli finger of territory pointing into south-eastern Lebanon.

However, they were still north of the Litani river, which is generally regarded as the "red line" beyond which any advance by non-Lebanese Arab forces would be considered an intolerable threat to Israel.

Aden, Jan 25.—Eight farmers accused of demonstrating against the South Yemen Marxist Government's ban on the sale of narcotic substances known as qat were sentenced to death by firing squad today.

Two other demonstrators were jailed for 10 years. All 10 were qat growers. The court ordered their farms to be destroyed.—AP.

Laotian pilot defects  
Bangkok, Jan 25.—A third Laotian pilot, within a month has defected to Thailand. All three have been charged with illegal entry.

## Jailed Indian party leader withdraws his resignation

Delhi, Jan 25.—Mr George Fernandes, the Indian Socialist leader who resigned as party chairman two days ago in protest against his colleagues' decision to contest the forthcoming general election, today withdrew his resignation.

Mr Fernandes, aged 46, a trade union leader, is in jail awaiting trial with 21 others on charges of attempting to overthrow the Government. From his cell he said he had decided not to stand for election, but would continue to lead the party at its request. He said his activities were more important outside the legislature.

Mr Fernandes wanted his name to be on the election list, called by Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, for some time in March, because he felt the poll would not be free and fair. The party rebuffed him and joined the Janata (People's) Party, a grouping of four non-communist parties.

A formal announcement of the election dates has yet to be made, but Mrs Gandhi's son, Mr Sanjay Gandhi, who is leader of the Youth Congress, said yesterday he believed the first day of polling would probably be March 16, and the second, March 18.

The election follows 19 months of emergency rule which Mrs Gandhi said was necessary to save democracy. Today the independent Indian Express asked the Government to quicken the release of political prisoners.

Many political opponents of the next two years and the British Government will offer an additional £1.7m worth of contraceptives next year. The aid is being given under the Colombo Plan.

The presentation was made by the British Consul at a ceremony in Karachi, today.

## Pakistan birth control aid

From Our Correspondent  
Rawalpindi, Jan 25

Britain today gave Pakistan 10 Land Rovers and contraceptives worth £3.5m to help its programme of population control and planning.

A further 110 Land Rovers are to be made available in

## 42 guerrillas jailed by Argentine court

From Our Correspondent  
Buenos Aires, Jan 25

A court martial in the Argentine city of Paraná has sentenced 42 members of the neo-Peronist guerrilla movement known as Montoneros to jail terms ranging from three and a half to 24 years.

The charges against them included the assassination of General Jorge Cáceres, a former national police chief, and his wife, in 1975, and illegal possession of arms and explosives.

Seven people tried on the same charges were acquitted. In Buenos Aires yesterday a woman was killed and three people injured when a suspected guerrilla threw a grenade at police following him in a crowded street.

In the river port of Rosario six guerrillas, including two women, were killed in a battle with security forces at a checkpoint. Another woman was killed when a bomb exploded outside a police station in Rosario.

Nepal premier for trial  
Katmandu, Jan 25.—Nepal has appointed a special tribunal of one man to try the deposed Prime Minister, Mr B. P. Koirala, and his close associates under the State Offences Act.

Mr Marchais, following up accusations made in the French Communist Party newspaper L'Humanité, told reporters: "We condemn these methods which recall a past that we believe to be over."

"The normal reaction of the Czech authorities should not have been repressive measures but discussion with those concerned."

Earlier L'Humanité had said: "We cannot hide our amazement at the accusation launched by the Czechoslovak authorities."

"We cannot accept methods which imply that, under socialism, any discordant voice would be condemned either to silence or repression."

In Prague, the official Ceteke

## African h attacks Cape 1

From Michael Knipe  
Salisbury, Jan 25

The Rhodesian Cab a long meeting here the wake of Mr Ian decision to reject further negotiations on the British for an interim go prior to majority rule while public reaction decision ranged from heartfelt support to criticism.

In what seemed indication of a tougher to the more militant nationalists, the authorities today arrested Rev Canon Banana, secretary of the recent People's Movement. I meant has declared its to Mr Robert Mug nationalist leader mo linked to the Africa waiting the guerrilla

Mr Banana yesterday a statement on beha People's Movement, as Mr Smith's rejection British proposals was saw. Mr Smith, would be responsible grave consequences decision, and he ad any hopes of an interment were illusory.

A similar reaction c the faction led by M Nkomo. Mr Smith, it oped for "a war pat Bishop Abel Muzor described the reje "unfortunate, inhu tragic 70 hundred PB having let things ge hand through wrong."

Today's Cabinet me believed to be consid Government's next t the settlement issue. Carter task to see wh what appears likely head-on clash with Rhodesian Front's executive on Thursday

Mr Desmond Frost, chairman, has called for a ceasefire. The ment over its plan radical reforms to d tory legislation — apparently, the Lan Act, which divides th equally between the q a million whites and lion blacks.

Mr Smith is hoping doing away with r crimination, he can way for an internal s which will exclude Mr and the guerrilla fo win the endorsement West, particularly th States.

Criticism from whi Smith's rejection of i proposals came fr National Unifying F organization linking th opposition groups. I Mr Smith of abandoni party's principles an Rhodesians to prop emigration, more figh nomic hardship, and increasing communist

In a leading ar Rhodesia Herald said rejecting the British t out of hand, Mr Smi well have spared Rhoc horror. Mr Smith's takeover, but he has p itated the country int and immeasurable cri

The Government's ch Mr Dennis Divaris, s "gloomy forebodings" Ivor Richard, the Brit about fighting in Lusaka. Jan 25.—Dr Mwale, the Zambian Minister, tonight urged sian nationalists to i guerrilla warfare.

He said Mr Smith's of the British propos "an open invitation to freedom fighters to the armed struggle."

Dr Mwale urged states to provide a "step back for the nation in the final phase of struggle for immediate independence in Zimbabwe."

Mr Washington Correspondent writes: The State Dept said today that it believed British proposals for Rhodesia to be an acceptable basis for a "don't" statement. The statement that America would not play a helpful role in search for a settlement would consult all parties.

Mr Lévesque urged states to provide a "step back for the nation in the final phase of struggle for immediate independence in Zimbabwe."

Mr Washington Correspondent writes: The State Dept said today that it believed British proposals for Rhodesia to be an acceptable basis for a "don't" statement. The statement that America would not play a helpful role in search for a settlement would consult all parties.

Mr Lévesque urged states to provide a "step back for the nation in the final phase of struggle for immediate independence in Zimbabwe."

Mr Washington Correspondent writes: The State Dept said today that it believed British proposals for Rhodesia to be an acceptable basis for a "don't" statement. The statement that America would not play a helpful role in search for a settlement would consult all parties.

Mr Lévesque urged states to provide a "step back for the nation in the final phase of struggle for immediate independence in Zimbabwe."

Mr Washington Correspondent writes: The State Dept said today that it believed British proposals for Rhodesia to be an acceptable basis for a "don't" statement. The statement that America would not play a helpful role in search for a settlement would consult all parties.

Mr Lévesque urged states to provide a "step back for the nation in the final phase of struggle for immediate independence in Zimbabwe."

Mr Washington Correspondent writes: The State Dept said today that it believed British proposals for Rhodesia to be an acceptable basis for a "don't" statement. The statement that America would not play a helpful role in search for a settlement would consult all parties.

Mr Lévesque urged states to provide a "step back for the nation in the final phase of struggle for immediate independence in Zimbabwe."

Mr Washington Correspondent writes: The State Dept said today that it believed British proposals for Rhodesia to be an acceptable basis for a "don't" statement. The statement that America would not play a helpful role in search for a settlement would consult all parties.



# RSEAS Energy claim South African police k part in attacks on cks during Cape Town riots

holas Ashford  
n, Jan 25  
nations that riot police  
assisted in attacks on  
of black townships for  
Cape Town riots at  
during which at least  
died, is contained in  
published today by a  
organization known as  
"Fraternite".  
text, which contains a  
few witnesses' accounts  
police shootings, lays  
accusations of complicity  
police. While admitt-  
ing some of the accounts  
proven and that the  
are extremely serious,  
s of the report state  
fully satisfied they

Fraternite com-  
munist churches  
the Roman Catholic,  
and Methodist  
its members work in  
black townships  
ugilets and Lang-  
riots took place.  
ence, which broke  
before Christmas,  
clashes between  
workers (mainly Xhosa  
and township resi-  
dents). The  
started after the  
workers had refused to  
in the period of  
called by the students  
Christmas holiday for  
which had been killed  
during riot earlier

to the report, the  
outraged certain mig-  
rants township resi-  
dents in some cases  
assisted with the

## Tanzanian resignations seen as moral issue

From Our Correspondent  
Nairobi, Jan 25

The resignation of two Tan-  
zanian Cabinet ministers and  
two regional commissioners in  
a scandal arising from the death  
or injury of people arrested by  
the police a year ago is being  
hailed as a vindication of the  
country's code of socialist  
morality in a one-party state.

All four of the people con-  
cerned have been publicly  
emphasized that they were in  
no way directly involved in the  
misconduct of prisoners  
arrested after a spate of inter-  
tribal and mercenary murders  
in western Tanzania. They  
offered their resignations  
because they accepted ultimate  
responsibility for the actions of  
junior police and other officials.

President Nyerere accepted  
their resignations on the ground  
of political responsibility, but  
he did so with a "heavy heart".

The resignations are a  
delayed effect of events in the  
Mwanza and Shinyanga areas,  
where over a long period scores  
of murders were carried out by  
professional killers who were  
sought to arrange a murder for  
as little as five cows, or an  
equivalent amount of cash.

Attention was drawn to the  
abnormal incidence of murders  
in the area in 1974 and 1975,  
and it was after a public outcry  
against the police for their  
apparent failure to bring the  
culprits to justice that wide-  
spread (and often indiscrimi-  
nate) arrests were made.

Primitive methods were used  
by some of the police and other  
officials in an effort to secure  
evidence and convict at least  
some of the culprits. As a  
result, there were many com-  
plaints of torture by the police,  
and several people died in  
custody.

This led to the appointment of  
a commission of inquiry last  
year. The commission's report  
in the publication of the  
commission's findings has been  
followed by the resignations of  
the four men.

The four are Mr Peter  
Siyovela, Minister of State in  
the President's office; Mr Ali  
Hassan Mwinyi, Minister for  
Home Affairs; Mr M. M. Ma-  
bawa, the Shinyanga regional  
commissioner; and Mr Peter  
Abdullah Kisumu, the Mwanza  
regional commissioner.

The resignations would be  
regarded as normal in most  
Western countries, but in  
Africa it is a rare occurrence  
of this kind of thing to happen.  
President Nyerere said he was  
accepting the resignations to  
establish the principle of politi-  
cal responsibility in Tanzania.

## Why the UN needs more muscle to guard human rights

Ben Whitaker,  
Director of the Minority  
Rights Group,  
and UK member of the Human  
Rights Sub-Commission,  
contributes this week's  
guest column.

The United Nations has no independent  
existence; wars and all, it is what we  
make of it. It is up to us to make it  
work. Progress requires informed and  
constructive criticism from public opinion,  
the press and specialist organizations  
applying pressure to governments in all  
parts of the world. In no UN field is  
reform more overdue than that of human  
rights, where widening public awareness  
of abuses will no longer tolerate double  
standards, selective hypocrisy and stone-  
walling by cynical tactical alliances.

Constructive work in this field has  
hitherto been easiest to achieve when  
specialist bodies get away from politics  
and tackle specific problems such as nar-  
cotics, slavery and torture. Similar  
working-groups might next look at, for  
example, the treatment of detainees and  
the rights of mental patients.

It is too easy, however, merely to con-  
demn abuses. The harder, but more im-  
portant task is to analyse their causes,  
and above all to work to prevent re-  
currence. Some effective means of enforce-  
ment for international agreements is  
crucial if the UN is not to be damaged  
by the dusting of expectations raised by  
the idealistic words of covenants and  
declarations.

In this policy I suggest it is both  
morally and tactically desirable to  
emphasize the individual responsibility of  
those such as torturers who violate human  
rights. The UN should remind people of  
the Nuremberg ruling that a plea of higher  
orders is no defence, and begin to keep  
a register of those alleged to be guilty,  
with the intention eventually of bringing  
them to trial. This approach of indicting  
individuals rather than whole nations can  
make it easier for a government to reform  
abuses without losing its own face. An  
international inspectorate of prisons  
should also be started, perhaps initially  
through the Red Cross. Reliable informa-  
tion is the essential oxygen of human  
rights: the new UN university in Tokyo  
could act as a centre for data, with  
eventually a UN satellite television and radio  
network overcoming individual countries' censorship.

In the United States Congress, Mr  
Donald E. Fraser recently succeeded against  
government opposition in getting legisla-  
tive amendments passed which now compel  
the State Department to report on the  
human rights record of governments which  
receive United States aid, so that Congress  
can stop assistance to those whose records  
are poor. Other UN member  
countries should do likewise—starting  
with the British Government. The  
United Kingdom should also set up with-  
out delay a non-governmental specialist  
group to monitor the implementation of the  
human rights provisions of the  
Helsinki agreement, in readiness for the  
convened meeting this summer in  
Belgrade.

The work of the UN Human Rights  
Sub-Commission itself gradually evolves  
a little farther each year. Last August  
in Geneva, we succeeded in moving the  
date of the annual session from pre-  
vious year to the present, and in  
condemnation—building on the pre-  
cedent of the investigation of Chile—of what  
I termed "Chile-like practices" in  
Argentina, Uganda and elsewhere.

Annually, the number of complaints  
human rights violations that the sub-  
commission receives has increased  
dramatically: rising from 9,134 in 1974  
to 30,691 in 1975 and 54,510 in 1976.

The importance of this work, not just  
for those who are oppressed but for the  
UN itself, lies in the fact that it is one of  
a few means whereby ordinary people  
throughout the world have direct access to  
their international organization; there is  
therefore the responsibility that there will



Photograph by Warren Harrison

be commensurately widespread disillusion-  
ment if it fails to be effective. I suggest  
the following reforms are most urgently  
required:

- The present procedure of considering  
complaints at an annual three-weekly  
session is far too slow. Not only the facts  
become obsolete, but some victims could  
also be so before their case is examined.
- Some continuing machinery coupled with  
some emergency machinery, if not almost  
continuous sessions, are necessary.
- The confidentiality with which the work  
at present is cloaked is misguided, except  
where complainants request it for their  
own safety. Pressure upon Pinochet  
became effective because of widespread  
international criticism, not through  
keeping secret the evidence or condemna-  
tion of what was happening in Chile.
- Each accused government should have  
an opportunity to be questioned verbally  
before the sub-commission.
- Moving the session to the end of the year  
would allow the official record of the  
debate had been selectively redacted so  
that all the criticisms of two countries—  
the Soviet Union and the German Demo-  
cratic Republic—had, by a strange  
coincidence, mysteriously disappeared.

Wherever else history may be rewritten,  
I feel it is important that it should not be  
at the United Nations; it would be in-  
structive for a full inquiry to search out how  
this selective censorship took place.

● In the longer term, we must work for  
an effective United Nations High Com-  
missioner for Human Rights or an inter-  
national Human Rights Tribunal. It is a  
lack of relevance to ordinary men and  
women which is the principal present  
weakness at the United Nations; a form  
of world ombudsman could help to pro-  
vide this democratic dimension, and  
revive the spirit of the United Nations  
whose original Charter commences with  
the words, "We the peoples of the  
world".

No one underestimates the problems, par-  
ticularly of enforcement. But the efforts  
made to defend themselves before the  
sub-commission by Argentina, Turkey, the  
USSR and Chile give encouragement by  
showing that every type of government is  
sensitive to criticism. The recent exchange  
of Mr Bukovsky is further proof of the  
power of public opinion.

It would be fatal for human rights if  
they ever become either a football of  
superpower politics, or an enclave of the  
minority of rich white countries. Perhaps  
the key problem of the world today is to  
reconcile the civil and political rights of  
individuals with the poorer majority's  
priorities of economic and social rights  
and responsibilities. The United Nations  
cannot abolish sin, nor change human  
nature. But it can make progress in safe-  
guarding human rights with the conscious-  
ness that a failure to do so will put an  
unnecessary premium on violence.

© Times Newspapers Ltd, 1977.

## Arm for who grieved

Jan 25—The death  
of a young man, who  
was killed in a car  
accident, has been com-  
miserated by the British  
Embassy in Algiers.  
The man was killed  
in a car accident in  
the city of Algiers.  
The British Embassy  
in Algiers has com-  
miserated the death  
of the man.

## Amin 'action programme' to increase production

Nairobi, Jan 25  
From Our Own Correspondent

President Amin today told  
Ugandans, on the tenth anniver-  
sary of the coup which brought  
him to power, that a new three-  
year "action programme" to  
increase agricultural and indus-  
trial output was in the final  
stages of preparation.

His "revolutionary military  
administration", he said, con-  
tinued to pursue its "four main  
promises". He warned Ugandans  
who damaged industrial machin-  
ery that they would be punished  
as saboteurs.

In references to the East  
African Community, now threat-  
ened with dissolution, the  
President declared Uganda's  
continued support for the Com-  
munity and said East Africans  
would not forgive those respon-  
sible if it broke up.

## Court of Appeal

### one murder

that the woman said  
to the judge that the crime  
was far too serious for her  
to be admitted as evidence in the  
appellant's trial of the state of  
her mind and feelings before and  
after the killing. The judge  
said that the evidence was  
relevant to the appellant's  
defence. The judge said that  
the evidence was relevant to the  
appellant's defence. The judge  
said that the evidence was relevant  
to the appellant's defence.

The judge said that the evidence  
was relevant to the appellant's  
defence. The judge said that the  
evidence was relevant to the  
appellant's defence. The judge  
said that the evidence was relevant  
to the appellant's defence.

The judge said that the evidence  
was relevant to the appellant's  
defence. The judge said that the  
evidence was relevant to the  
appellant's defence. The judge  
said that the evidence was relevant  
to the appellant's defence.

The judge said that the evidence  
was relevant to the appellant's  
defence. The judge said that the  
evidence was relevant to the  
appellant's defence. The judge  
said that the evidence was relevant  
to the appellant's defence.

The judge said that the evidence  
was relevant to the appellant's  
defence. The judge said that the  
evidence was relevant to the  
appellant's defence. The judge  
said that the evidence was relevant  
to the appellant's defence.

The judge said that the evidence  
was relevant to the appellant's  
defence. The judge said that the  
evidence was relevant to the  
appellant's defence. The judge  
said that the evidence was relevant  
to the appellant's defence.

The judge said that the evidence  
was relevant to the appellant's  
defence. The judge said that the  
evidence was relevant to the  
appellant's defence. The judge  
said that the evidence was relevant  
to the appellant's defence.

The judge said that the evidence  
was relevant to the appellant's  
defence. The judge said that the  
evidence was relevant to the  
appellant's defence. The judge  
said that the evidence was relevant  
to the appellant's defence.

## Teaching a child how to live in harmony with the rest of the world

Discipline is the way an adult shows his  
understanding of a child's level of devel-  
opment. The adult who is described as  
being a way with children is someone  
who can quickly assess the stage of  
development reached by any child he may  
meet and respond to this by wise handling.  
This is often easier for someone who is a  
stranger, rather than for his parents, who  
are influenced by how they feel their  
child should behave.

Children vary in the age at which they  
feel safe enough to leave their mothers'  
skirts. But the fastest way to independence  
is total attention to the child's needs dur-  
ing the dependent years. Acting against  
this is the fear that the upbringing of  
children is the fear that many parents  
have of spoiling their child if they give  
in to his needs; especially if he is felt  
to be too old to show such needs. At its  
most nonsensical is the belief, still held  
by some parents, that to pick up a crying  
baby is to spoil him. You cannot spoil a  
baby.

Babies need close contact with their  
mothers for as much of the day and night  
as possible. The reintroduction of slings,  
whereby a mother can carry her baby on  
her chest, leaving both hands free, has  
given mothers in this country the same  
opportunities for continuing close contact  
as in countries where slings are traditional.

Recently we have provided a stock of  
slings for use on our maternity wards. It  
has been most exciting to watch the  
pleasure felt by the mothers of newborn  
babies as they wander round the ward or  
sit to meals while carrying their babies.

A parent would be very lacking in  
understanding who punished a child for  
crying in the night when he was frightened  
of the dark. Bedrooms are not the only  
rooms which raise fears in the child—so  
can toilets. But in this instance the fear  
arises when mother goes in and shuts him  
out. This is probably the only room where  
mother locks herself away from her young  
child. Small wonder then that the toddler  
who does not yet feel secure enough to let  
his mother out of his sight, reacts by  
refusing to allow his mother to go in  
alone or kicks the shut door.

rooms as a punishment. However, last  
week I saw a toddler of normal intelli-  
gence who refused to speak. His parents  
were very caring, but their knowledge of child  
development was minimal. They had en-  
dless battles with him, and his lack of  
speech was only one aspect of his nega-  
tive reaction to the way they were  
handling him. For punishment he would  
be locked in his bedroom for a quarter  
of an hour at a time, about three times  
daily. His parents were surprised that on  
being let out he immediately repeated the  
evil deed for which he had been  
punished.

Another toddler I saw last week was  
very demanding of her parents and  
dangerously jealous of her new brother  
whom she was trying to destroy. Her  
behaviour arose from lack of foresight by  
her parents who, no doubt with the best  
of intentions, sent her away to her grand-  
mother in the country while her mother  
had the baby. It is not surprising that this  
child reacted strongly when she returned  
to find she had been sent away so that  
her mother could get another baby. The  
more difficult she became the more she  
was punished, thereby increasing her  
feelings of insecurity and rejection.

Toddlerhood is the time when a child  
is learning how to live with his parents  
and the rest of the family. Adolescence  
is the period when the individual learns to  
live with society. Toddlers are bound to  
be involved in battles with their parents  
since this is the time when the child is  
testing his parents as part of his natural  
curiosity and exploration—it is by this  
means that he learns. But it is a difficult  
time for him because he also wants to  
please his parents and earn their praise.

The clever parent should therefore avoid  
being drawn into the battle since battles,  
whatever their outcome, are a victory for  
the child who has succeeded in getting his  
parents to behave as a toddler does. Far  
more rewarding for both parents, in terms  
of learning, is that they by being one step  
ahead of the child, change before the  
battle ensues. This can be achieved by  
walking out of the room in a non-aggres-  
sive manner.

I suspect that the toddler who is handled  
with intelligence works out his aggressive

and other feelings without great difficulty.  
His adolescence is unlikely therefore to be  
stormy. On the other hand, the toddler  
who is punished and silenced by the  
stronger powers around him is more likely  
to break out and be difficult when  
adolescent.

Strict discipline is required only for  
safety—crossing the road, keeping away  
from fires, etc. The child who is being  
continuously disciplined cannot judge  
between orders for safety among the mass  
of orders to which he is subjected. He is  
more likely to react by slipping his hand  
out of his mother's and dashing into the  
road, whereas the child who is seldom  
disciplined, in the strict sense, will quickly  
learn and understand which situations are  
dangerous.

A lack of strict discipline does not mean  
allowing the child to do whatever he  
pleases. All children like some routine,  
and benefit from it. However, a routine  
applied with an understanding of child  
development is very different from the  
strict application of rules based on the  
way the parents were brought up, if this  
was without an understanding of children.

The kitchen is the most dangerous room  
for young children in most houses. At  
times it may be safer for the child to be  
in a playpen in the same room while  
mother is cooking, when she has not got  
the time to let him "help" her. But a  
playpen must never be allowed to feel  
like a prison where a child is put for  
strict discipline.

This means that his mother must con-  
tinue to play with him and talk with him  
even though she is busy cooking. Thus the  
playpen becomes part of kitchen routine  
instead of disciplinary.

Today's children should start to be  
educated for parenthood while still at  
school. At present this golden opportunity  
for learning is being largely missed.  
Parents should be given the confidence  
that they can make mistakes and their  
children will still be safe provided they  
keep to certain principles. Advice about  
disciplining children should explain these  
principles but not give detailed  
instructions.

Dr Hugh Jolly







ENTERTAINMENTS

Telephone box prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area.

THEATRE AND BALLET

**ROYAL BALLET**  
The Royal Ballet, under the direction of Sir Kenneth MacMillan, presents a new production of *The Sleeping Beauty* by Tchaikovsky. The story is based on the fairy tale by Charles Perrault. The production is a masterpiece of choreography and music. The cast includes the following dancers: ...

**NATIONAL OPERA**  
The National Opera presents a new production of *The Barber of Seville* by Rossini. The story is based on the play by Pierre-Augustin de Beaumarchais. The production is a masterpiece of music and acting. The cast includes the following singers: ...

**CONCERTS**  
The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, under the direction of Sir Colin Davis, presents a new production of *The Four Seasons* by Vivaldi. The story is based on the four seasons of the year. The production is a masterpiece of music and performance. The cast includes the following musicians: ...

**HEATERS**  
The Royal Opera House presents a new production of *The Marriage of Figaro* by Mozart. The story is based on the play by Pierre-Augustin de Beaumarchais. The production is a masterpiece of music and acting. The cast includes the following singers: ...

**ROYAL COURT**  
The Royal Court Theatre presents a new production of *The Cenci* by Shelley. The story is based on the play by Percy Bysshe Shelley. The production is a masterpiece of music and acting. The cast includes the following singers: ...

**ROYAL OPERA**  
The Royal Opera House presents a new production of *The Marriage of Figaro* by Mozart. The story is based on the play by Pierre-Augustin de Beaumarchais. The production is a masterpiece of music and acting. The cast includes the following singers: ...

**ROYAL COURT**  
The Royal Court Theatre presents a new production of *The Cenci* by Shelley. The story is based on the play by Percy Bysshe Shelley. The production is a masterpiece of music and acting. The cast includes the following singers: ...

**ROYAL OPERA**  
The Royal Opera House presents a new production of *The Marriage of Figaro* by Mozart. The story is based on the play by Pierre-Augustin de Beaumarchais. The production is a masterpiece of music and acting. The cast includes the following singers: ...

**ROYAL COURT**  
The Royal Court Theatre presents a new production of *The Cenci* by Shelley. The story is based on the play by Percy Bysshe Shelley. The production is a masterpiece of music and acting. The cast includes the following singers: ...

**ROYAL OPERA**  
The Royal Opera House presents a new production of *The Marriage of Figaro* by Mozart. The story is based on the play by Pierre-Augustin de Beaumarchais. The production is a masterpiece of music and acting. The cast includes the following singers: ...

**ROYAL COURT**  
The Royal Court Theatre presents a new production of *The Cenci* by Shelley. The story is based on the play by Percy Bysshe Shelley. The production is a masterpiece of music and acting. The cast includes the following singers: ...

**ROYAL OPERA**  
The Royal Opera House presents a new production of *The Marriage of Figaro* by Mozart. The story is based on the play by Pierre-Augustin de Beaumarchais. The production is a masterpiece of music and acting. The cast includes the following singers: ...

**ROYAL COURT**  
The Royal Court Theatre presents a new production of *The Cenci* by Shelley. The story is based on the play by Percy Bysshe Shelley. The production is a masterpiece of music and acting. The cast includes the following singers: ...

**ROYAL OPERA**  
The Royal Opera House presents a new production of *The Marriage of Figaro* by Mozart. The story is based on the play by Pierre-Augustin de Beaumarchais. The production is a masterpiece of music and acting. The cast includes the following singers: ...

**ROYAL COURT**  
The Royal Court Theatre presents a new production of *The Cenci* by Shelley. The story is based on the play by Percy Bysshe Shelley. The production is a masterpiece of music and acting. The cast includes the following singers: ...

**ROYAL OPERA**  
The Royal Opera House presents a new production of *The Marriage of Figaro* by Mozart. The story is based on the play by Pierre-Augustin de Beaumarchais. The production is a masterpiece of music and acting. The cast includes the following singers: ...

**ROYAL COURT**  
The Royal Court Theatre presents a new production of *The Cenci* by Shelley. The story is based on the play by Percy Bysshe Shelley. The production is a masterpiece of music and acting. The cast includes the following singers: ...

**ROYAL OPERA**  
The Royal Opera House presents a new production of *The Marriage of Figaro* by Mozart. The story is based on the play by Pierre-Augustin de Beaumarchais. The production is a masterpiece of music and acting. The cast includes the following singers: ...

THEATRES

**PHOENIX THEATRE**  
The Phoenix Theatre presents a new production of *The Cenci* by Shelley. The story is based on the play by Percy Bysshe Shelley. The production is a masterpiece of music and acting. The cast includes the following singers: ...

**ROYAL COURT**  
The Royal Court Theatre presents a new production of *The Cenci* by Shelley. The story is based on the play by Percy Bysshe Shelley. The production is a masterpiece of music and acting. The cast includes the following singers: ...

**ROYAL OPERA**  
The Royal Opera House presents a new production of *The Marriage of Figaro* by Mozart. The story is based on the play by Pierre-Augustin de Beaumarchais. The production is a masterpiece of music and acting. The cast includes the following singers: ...

**ROYAL COURT**  
The Royal Court Theatre presents a new production of *The Cenci* by Shelley. The story is based on the play by Percy Bysshe Shelley. The production is a masterpiece of music and acting. The cast includes the following singers: ...

**ROYAL OPERA**  
The Royal Opera House presents a new production of *The Marriage of Figaro* by Mozart. The story is based on the play by Pierre-Augustin de Beaumarchais. The production is a masterpiece of music and acting. The cast includes the following singers: ...

**ROYAL COURT**  
The Royal Court Theatre presents a new production of *The Cenci* by Shelley. The story is based on the play by Percy Bysshe Shelley. The production is a masterpiece of music and acting. The cast includes the following singers: ...

**ROYAL OPERA**  
The Royal Opera House presents a new production of *The Marriage of Figaro* by Mozart. The story is based on the play by Pierre-Augustin de Beaumarchais. The production is a masterpiece of music and acting. The cast includes the following singers: ...

**ROYAL COURT**  
The Royal Court Theatre presents a new production of *The Cenci* by Shelley. The story is based on the play by Percy Bysshe Shelley. The production is a masterpiece of music and acting. The cast includes the following singers: ...

**ROYAL OPERA**  
The Royal Opera House presents a new production of *The Marriage of Figaro* by Mozart. The story is based on the play by Pierre-Augustin de Beaumarchais. The production is a masterpiece of music and acting. The cast includes the following singers: ...

**ROYAL COURT**  
The Royal Court Theatre presents a new production of *The Cenci* by Shelley. The story is based on the play by Percy Bysshe Shelley. The production is a masterpiece of music and acting. The cast includes the following singers: ...

**ROYAL OPERA**  
The Royal Opera House presents a new production of *The Marriage of Figaro* by Mozart. The story is based on the play by Pierre-Augustin de Beaumarchais. The production is a masterpiece of music and acting. The cast includes the following singers: ...

**ROYAL COURT**  
The Royal Court Theatre presents a new production of *The Cenci* by Shelley. The story is based on the play by Percy Bysshe Shelley. The production is a masterpiece of music and acting. The cast includes the following singers: ...

**ROYAL OPERA**  
The Royal Opera House presents a new production of *The Marriage of Figaro* by Mozart. The story is based on the play by Pierre-Augustin de Beaumarchais. The production is a masterpiece of music and acting. The cast includes the following singers: ...

**ROYAL COURT**  
The Royal Court Theatre presents a new production of *The Cenci* by Shelley. The story is based on the play by Percy Bysshe Shelley. The production is a masterpiece of music and acting. The cast includes the following singers: ...

**ROYAL OPERA**  
The Royal Opera House presents a new production of *The Marriage of Figaro* by Mozart. The story is based on the play by Pierre-Augustin de Beaumarchais. The production is a masterpiece of music and acting. The cast includes the following singers: ...

**ROYAL COURT**  
The Royal Court Theatre presents a new production of *The Cenci* by Shelley. The story is based on the play by Percy Bysshe Shelley. The production is a masterpiece of music and acting. The cast includes the following singers: ...

**ROYAL OPERA**  
The Royal Opera House presents a new production of *The Marriage of Figaro* by Mozart. The story is based on the play by Pierre-Augustin de Beaumarchais. The production is a masterpiece of music and acting. The cast includes the following singers: ...

**ROYAL COURT**  
The Royal Court Theatre presents a new production of *The Cenci* by Shelley. The story is based on the play by Percy Bysshe Shelley. The production is a masterpiece of music and acting. The cast includes the following singers: ...

THE ARTS

René Kollo talks of tenors

Tenors are, by tradition, a temperamental race, the high-wire walkers of the musical world juggling with elusive and physiologically remarkable sounds; heroes compromised by the very improbability of their art. So, argues René Kollo, who sings Max in Covent Garden's new production of *Freischütz* tomorrow, though they deserve a little indulgence.

He was not alluding directly to his spectacular walk-out from last year's Salzburg Easter Festival, though clearly you cannot walk out on Karl Kraus—announcing for good measure that for every tenor who can sing Lohengrin there are a thousand conductors to conduct it—and still expect to maintain a low profile. Happily, the episode appears to be a thing of the past. The half-completed recording of what was a gloriously glorious production is scheduled for completion; and Kollo's views on Kraus's musicianship remain unchanged. He remains, in Kollo's phrase, the "unbelievable" musician he always was: a master conductor in whose kind nursery many outstanding vocal talents have been nurtured 30 years or more.

In this country, Kollo's voice has not always excited unqualified admiration. It has been praised for its brilliance, for its ardour, for its penetrative beauty; but, equally, it has been seen Kollo taxed with a lack of true legato, the voice (on some of his several recordings) described as "dryly lyric," even "mean-toned". Recordings, though, are sometimes an equivocal guide to a voice's true quality and apart from the *Soldi Parsifal* and his first *Walther von Stolzing* for Karajan, Kollo is not much in love with his LP offerings. Like Gonda Janowitz, he must have the pleasure of recording producers who intuitively know the voice; and he argues that a preoccupation with orchestral sound, increas-

ingly tight schedules, and a concern more for the accuracy of a take than for its truth or beauty all militate against the proper nurturing of vocal talent on record.

As *Heldentenor* go, Kollo's is a light voice, brilliant, but without that baritone underlay which is vital to the assumption of the biggest Wagner roles, and Kollo sings everything now except *Tristan und Isolde*.

In the theatre, where Kollo is clearly most at home, he has learnt to blend voice with acoustic, with voice. In Bayreuth and New York, he claims, the acoustic gives the singer immediate playback, allowing him to judge and adjust the vocal quality with the precision of an expert racing driver listening to the pitch and tune of a high performance engine. But he finds the Royal Opera House, where to date he has sung only a handful of performances of Siegmund, a less than ideal environment. "Obviously you get used to the house. But at Covent Garden you sing a note, and 'puff'—Kollo snaps open his book. 'It vanishes into thin air.' And playing into a void is always daunting.

For Kollo the most taxing roles are those which make the earliest demands. Max in *Der Freischütz* (an opera, incidentally, which Kollo has neither sung in nor seen till now) is one of the toughest. "Duch die Walder" is placed unmercifully early in the evening. But there are other problems, for Max is very much a tale of two registers: a bright, rapid, staccato, well suited to the Wolf's Glen scene, to a heavier baritone quality. Even "Durch die Walder" is, as Kollo puts it, "in the mixer". Thus Weber joins Wagner, Mahler and Strauss as one of the composers Kollo loves to hate—though in the case of Strauss he has no qualms. "Strauss disliked tenors," he announces with a certain relish. Which half explains why Kollo is so enjoying the role of Siegmund in *Die Walküre*, which he is singing in a film of *Arabella* currently being made in Vienna; and why he plans to add the Emperor in *Die Frau ohne Schatten* and *Bacchus in Ariadne* to his repertoire.

Certainly Kollo is keen to move away from Wagner, to escape the tyranny of opera house filing cabinets which catalogue him under Wagner alone. Before his Bayreuth breakthrough in 1969 (and putting aside a casual early flirtation with pop and cabaret), Kollo worked a wide repertoire with Grischka Baranov and the Deutsche Oper am Rhein. There he discovered the music of Janáček and a role he performed twice, *Janáček's* *Středověk*. In *Janáček's* *Středověk*, he will sing Don José in *Berlioz's* *La Forza del Destino* in Verdi's *La Forza del Destino* in Verdi's *La Forza del Destino*.

Kollo is very much the modern tenor, the product of a generation of singers for whom age, alas, is no longer any guarantee of respectability. Thus, at 39, Kollo is frank in his admission that he is not building towards some illustrious future; like Weathers, he is happy to sing and take his prize now. Much as he admires singers like Melchior, Windgassen and Björling (the last was an especial love) he has no fantasies of a ripe old operatic



René Kollo

alone. Before his Bayreuth breakthrough in 1969 (and putting aside a casual early flirtation with pop and cabaret), Kollo worked a wide repertoire with Grischka Baranov and the Deutsche Oper am Rhein. There he discovered the music of Janáček and a role he performed twice, *Janáček's* *Středověk*. In *Janáček's* *Středověk*, he will sing Don José in *Berlioz's* *La Forza del Destino* in Verdi's *La Forza del Destino*.

Kollo is very much the modern tenor, the product of a generation of singers for whom age, alas, is no longer any guarantee of respectability.

Thus, at 39, Kollo is frank in his admission that he is not building towards some illustrious future; like Weathers, he is happy to sing and take his prize now. Much as he admires singers like Melchior, Windgassen and Björling (the last was an especial love) he has no fantasies of a ripe old operatic

alone. Before his Bayreuth breakthrough in 1969 (and putting aside a casual early flirtation with pop and cabaret), Kollo worked a wide repertoire with Grischka Baranov and the Deutsche Oper am Rhein. There he discovered the music of Janáček and a role he performed twice, *Janáček's* *Středověk*. In *Janáček's* *Středověk*, he will sing Don José in *Berlioz's* *La Forza del Destino* in Verdi's *La Forza del Destino*.

Kollo is very much the modern tenor, the product of a generation of singers for whom age, alas, is no longer any guarantee of respectability.

Thus, at 39, Kollo is frank in his admission that he is not building towards some illustrious future; like Weathers, he is happy to sing and take his prize now. Much as he admires singers like Melchior, Windgassen and Björling (the last was an especial love) he has no fantasies of a ripe old operatic

alone. Before his Bayreuth breakthrough in 1969 (and putting aside a casual early flirtation with pop and cabaret), Kollo worked a wide repertoire with Grischka Baranov and the Deutsche Oper am Rhein. There he discovered the music of Janáček and a role he performed twice, *Janáček's* *Středověk*. In *Janáček's* *Středověk*, he will sing Don José in *Berlioz's* *La Forza del Destino* in Verdi's *La Forza del Destino*.

Kollo is very much the modern tenor, the product of a generation of singers for whom age, alas, is no longer any guarantee of respectability.

Thus, at 39, Kollo is frank in his admission that he is not building towards some illustrious future; like Weathers, he is happy to sing and take his prize now. Much as he admires singers like Melchior, Windgassen and Björling (the last was an especial love) he has no fantasies of a ripe old operatic

alone. Before his Bayreuth breakthrough in 1969 (and putting aside a casual early flirtation with pop and cabaret), Kollo worked a wide repertoire with Grischka Baranov and the Deutsche Oper am Rhein. There he discovered the music of Janáček and a role he performed twice, *Janáček's* *Středověk*. In *Janáček's* *Středověk*, he will sing Don José in *Berlioz's* *La Forza del Destino* in Verdi's *La Forza del Destino*.

Kollo is very much the modern tenor, the product of a generation of singers for whom age, alas, is no longer any guarantee of respectability.

Thus, at 39, Kollo is frank in his admission that he is not building towards some illustrious future; like Weathers, he is happy to sing and take his prize now. Much as he admires singers like Melchior, Windgassen and Björling (the last was an especial love) he has no fantasies of a ripe old operatic

alone. Before his Bayreuth breakthrough in 1969 (and putting aside a casual early flirtation with pop and cabaret), Kollo worked a wide repertoire with Grischka Baranov and the Deutsche Oper am Rhein. There he discovered the music of Janáček and a role he performed twice, *Janáček's* *Středověk*. In *Janáček's* *Středověk*, he will sing Don José in *Berlioz's* *La Forza del Destino* in Verdi's *La Forza del Destino*.

Kollo is very much the modern tenor, the product of a generation of singers for whom age, alas, is no longer any guarantee of respectability.

Thus, at 39, Kollo is frank in his admission that he is not building towards some illustrious future; like Weathers, he is happy to sing and take his prize now. Much as he admires singers like Melchior, Windgassen and Björling (the last was an especial love) he has no fantasies of a ripe old operatic

alone. Before his Bayreuth breakthrough in 1969 (and putting aside a casual early flirtation with pop and cabaret), Kollo worked a wide repertoire with Grischka Baranov and the Deutsche Oper am Rhein. There he discovered the music of Janáček and a role he performed twice, *Janáček's* *Středověk*. In *Janáček's* *Středověk*, he will sing Don José in *Berlioz's* *La Forza del Destino* in Verdi's *La Forza del Destino*.

Kollo is very much the modern tenor, the product of a generation of singers for whom age, alas, is no longer any guarantee of respectability.

Thus, at 39, Kollo is frank in his admission that he is not building towards some illustrious future; like Weathers, he is happy to sing and take his prize now. Much as he admires singers like Melchior, Windgassen and Björling (the last was an especial love) he has no fantasies of a ripe old operatic

alone. Before his Bayreuth breakthrough in 1969 (and putting aside a casual early flirtation with pop and cabaret), Kollo worked a wide repertoire with Grischka Baranov and the Deutsche Oper am Rhein. There he discovered the music of Janáček and a role he performed twice, *Janáček's* *Středověk*. In *Janáček's* *Středověk*, he will sing Don José in *Berlioz's* *La Forza del Destino* in Verdi's *La Forza del Destino*.

Kollo is very much the modern tenor, the product of a generation of singers for whom age, alas, is no longer any guarantee of respectability.

Thus, at 39, Kollo is frank in his admission that he is not building towards some illustrious future; like Weathers, he is happy to sing and take his prize now. Much as he admires singers like Melchior, Windgassen and Björling (the last was an especial love) he has no fantasies of a ripe old operatic

alone. Before his Bayreuth breakthrough in 1969 (and putting aside a casual early flirtation with pop and cabaret), Kollo worked a wide repertoire with Grischka Baranov and the Deutsche Oper am Rhein. There he discovered the music of Janáček and a role he performed twice, *Janáček's* *Středověk*. In *Janáček's* *Středověk*, he will sing Don José in *Berlioz's* *La Forza del Destino* in Verdi's *La Forza del Destino*.

Genet without words

Flowers  
Round House

Irving Wardle

As I recall it from two years ago, *Flowers* gave me an all-too-fitting send-off to a theatre that went on to prosper with the long-running *Let My People Come*. As revived at the Round House, it compels me to eat my words. Besides the feat of transcending as literary an artist as Genet into non-verbal terms, it is now perched of all the self-conscious sophistication that formerly restricted it to a homocentric cult show. It retains the quality of one man's dream, but it is a private fantasy with the power to invade the public imagination.

So far as physical changes go, however, the two openings are as different as night and day. *Flowers* will open with a group of masturbating prisoners; but instead of the original ludicrous centre-stage line-up, the act is now confined to a series of seductive cells with each solitary inmate judiciously spotted. There you have the Genet paradox: equal and opposite projected with the maximum glamour.

This kind of reversal easily lapses into formula, as the show proceeds it is a matter of

reprinted. On paper, J. K. Galbraith is superb. If it is capable of being put into a nutshell, Galbraith will do it: passionate and ironical thought is seldom so laconically expressed. After the *Merry Widow* effigies, the hysterical junkies, the slow-motion shower of coins in last week's programme, Galbraith's rather original observations on the life-styles of the rich were a pleasure to read in last week's issue.

To give it its due, Monday's programme was not all bad. What Galbraith would call the "strong lights, deep shadows" of *Merry Widow* is a thought, were all recognizably there, with the central message, economic determinism being suitably hammered home at the end.

Every so often, however, the producer's people took over in a most unfortunate way. Those extraordinary automated ears of corn from programme one reappeared, looking the worse for wear. Horrifying goings-on in Père Lachaise cemetery were rendered inappropriately operatic with stage sets and blue light. While Galbraith talked about Marx's journalism, the cameras lingered lovingly on the statues of Coligny cathedral. And it was a pity that the history of the world was not a little more clearly stated.

There is nothing wrong with any of these techniques, of course, nor is there anything reprehensible in animated diagrams. Intelligently used, they can make a mighty contribution. But as they are used here, with such clumsy ostentation, their only virtue is as a commercial on behalf of *The Listener*, in which the verbal component of each programme is systematically being the streets of Paris today.

**BBC Singers**  
St John's

**William Mason**

The BBC singers have planned their early Monday evening concert this season to pair Telemann and Brahms with recent British music for unaccompanied choir. The week's formula yielded a large, impressive piece commissioned by the BBC from Edward Cowie, a brilliant vehicle for this small chorus.

It is a symphonic suite for 24 mixed chorists, entitled *Gesangbuch*, whose four movements portray places in the Lancashire countryside, where Cowie lives, each at a different season of the year.

The unity of text and nature is one theme of *Gesangbuch*. The German titles acknowledge Goethe's influence on the composer; another admitted influence is Michael Tippett, to whom the piece is dedicated. Yet the character of the music is as much tone-poetry as tone-poetry: the texts, apart from quotations from Goethe and a French poem, are evocative words of Cowie's choosing, call to mind, or in reconduct foreign tongues though there are English sen-

It is, indeed, among his greatest, though hardly recognized as such, and the depths of its three movements can be explored almost indefinitely. This performance, while finely thought out, was a little flat, the right adventurous feel to it.

Ravel's *Rapsodie Espagnole* is more obviously sensuous, less concentrated, far more direct in its appeal; yet it paradoxically needs to sound remote, insubstantial. The Prelude and the Malagueña could have done with more clearly contrasted volume-levels. But the gently swaying Habanera gave off an apt impression of heat and distance, and there was plenty of vivacity in the Faria.

The Suite No 2 by Rachmaninov was played with the combined ease and force needed to project its rhythmic life and considerable ardour. The choice of tempos was particularly good here, buoyant in the Waltz, lingering in the Romance; and the final Tarantella was full of bounding confidence.

**Gayle Hunnicutt**  
in 'Twelfth Night'

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

Science fiction at the Cottesloe

Following the phased openings last year of the new National Theatre's two main auditoriums—the open stage Olivier and the proscenium stage Lyttelton—comes, in March, the first public performances in the small Cottesloe Theatre, the National Theatre's studio space.

Ken Campbell's company of actors and a rock band, 30 in all, are to stage in it their production of *Humankind*. This is an epic science-fiction story, acclaimed at its recent premiere in Liverpool. It is devised by Ken Campbell and Chris Langham from the *Humankind* books by Robert Shea and Robert Anton Wilson, just published here.

*Humankind* is to be presented in the Cottesloe for four successive weekends, from March 4, on Fridays, Saturdays, and Sundays only. It begins at 2 pm and continues until about 10.30 pm with three intervals.

Its last performances will be during the weekend of March 25, 26 and 27.

Peter Stein's *Schaubühne am Halleschen Ufer* from West Berlin is presenting one of its greatest successes—Stein's production of *Corley's Summer*—in the Lyttelton Theatre from March 30 to March 12, the company's first appearance in this country. And the Phoenix Theatre from Leicester, the first regional company to visit the National Theatre, is bringing its much-praised children's entertainment, *The Magic Drum*, by James Kirkup, adapted by Michael Bogdanov, to the Lyttelton for morning and afternoon

performances on March 29 and 30, and a morning performance on March 31.

The National Theatre is going out to the regions in March in *Alan Ayckbourn's Bedroom Force*. This was specially written for the National Theatre and will open there this spring. It will now first visit Birmingham (Alexandra Theatre, week of March 1) and Cardiff (New Theatre, week of March 7) before joining the Lyttelton repertoire on March 16.

The cast is Polly Adams, Maria Aitken, Michael Gough, Joan Hickson, Michael Kitchen, Susan Lister-Jones, Stephen Moore, and Derek Nance. The play is directed by Alan Ayckbourn and Peter Hall, the designers are Timothy O'Brien and Tazewell Firth, the lighting is by Peter Radmore.

**Shelley/McNamara**  
Wigmore Hall

**Max Harrison**

It might not have seemed a good idea to begin, as Howard Shelley and Hilary McNamara did on Monday evening, with the two-piano version of Brahms's *Haydn Variations*, a work so familiar in its more colourful orchestral guise. Yet the immediacy of attack possible on two keyboards gave to the *Variations* more aggressive passages a sharpness that even the best orchestras can rarely achieve, and so the work emerged in a new light.

Certainly the fine individual techniques of the players were shown to be fused into an excellent ensemble, balanced and flexible, and with a concern for beauty of tone that is not exactly universal among young pianists. Such refinement and fluency would naturally lead them towards French music, and first, on this occasion, to Debussy's *En Blanc et Noir*, a singularly elusive and mysterious work.

There is other auxiliary material of interest, including the massive oblong volume in which the drawings were previously placed in window moulds so that the inscriptions on the backs could be read and the engraved versions of Richard Earlam and the Russian, Ludovico Carracciolo, following Earlam, with an inevitable loss of the original's quality but disseminating something of Claude's influence on the painters of landscape.

**William Gamm**

The Times Special Reports

All the subject matter on all the subjects that matter.

BACKLOG  
REPERTOIRE  
AFTER NEW YORK  
TRIUMPH  
MUST END 24 HOURS  
Harold Pinter  
NO MAN'S LAND  
Today 2.30 & 8.15  
NEW VISIONS  
NU

Pages from the Liber Veritatis

An enchanting exhibition now on view in the Prints and Drawings Gallery of the British Museum for the first time displays the whole of Claude Lorrain's *Liber Veritatis*, the set of drawings he made as a record of his most important paintings and a safeguard against fraudulent imitations and copies.

The volume containing them, acquired early in the eighteenth century by the second Duke of Devonshire, remained in the Chatsworth collection until 1957, when it passed to the British Museum. The decision after 20 years to remove the drawings from their binding and mount them individually has had two good reasons. To preserve the book as an object limited study of its contents; they are all now available to the eye. It was also possible to repair such damage as resulted from the large number of drawings being bound together and secure them from further risk. Though the blue paper on

which some of the most beautiful of the drawings were made has remarkable extent the body colour with which Claude added touches of white had darkened with time and needed restoring.

While the documentary value of the drawings, annotated by the artist himself, is obvious enough, the exhibition drew renewed attention to Claude's quality as a draftsman. The *Liber* is not only an authentic reference to the oil paintings (many of them in public galleries in Britain: it is a poetic creation or series of creations in purely graphic terms. The ink line and brown wash have their own sensibility in rendering the picturesque detail of a sea port, the foliage of an idyllic pastoral. He seems confirmed in his pursuit of space and light by their translation into monochrome—marvellous indeed is the way in which the glow of sunlight is made brilliant without recourse to colour.

**William Gamm**







str  
whi  
nin  
ple  
orn  
e  
l.  
ok  
ric  
ler  
e f  
eco  
eps  
OR  
at  
dif  
tis  
  
ur  
te  
im  
koh











Doomsday watchers are on the wrong track and talking themselves into a collision

# The arms race, not a Russian blitz on Europe, is the real threat

Moscow  
Last autumn General Alexander Haig startled the House of Lords with a verbal bombshell. According to Lord Chalfont (The Times, November 1976), the blackletter was the disclosure "that the great increase in Soviet strength, mobility and fire power were creating a situation in which a Soviet attack without prior reinforcement was becoming for the Russians a more and more attractive option."

Lord Chalfont called his commentary on General Haig's discourse: "The general alert we cannot afford to ignore." And the moral he drew was: "If you employ an expensive, intelligent and highly trained guard dog, it is well to pay attention when he barks."

One wonders how General Haig liked the canine comparison and the suggestion that an interest in the matter was involved. And is the bark worse than the bite?

Chalfont himself has been barking warnings of impending Soviet attack on Western Europe year in and year out for years, like a latter day Cerberus or Cassandra. Last March he sounded the alarm under an eight column page scarehead (The Times, March 15, 1976): "The West must act while it still has the chance."

Citing what he said was a senior Nato planners' study, Chalfont supplied graphic details of Russian strategy for reaching the Rhine in 48 hours using only conventional weapons. He even supplied a map showing just how many Soviet divisions would be deployed against what objectives, as if he had eavesdropped on a meeting of the Soviet General Staff. (The study was subsequently disavowed by responsible Nato sources.)

Almost reluctantly Chalfont allowed that given the present relaxed political climate the Russians might not use force against the west in the immediate future. He added: "But military planners tend to have longer memories than their political masters. And they do not forget the classic definition of Soviet policy enunciated in the 1930s by Dmitri Mannilovsky."

The gist of this policy, according to Chalfont, was by means of pacifist movements and professions of friendship to lull capitalist countries into lowering their protective guards, then the communists could destroy them "with our powerful fist." There being no record of anyone named Mannilovsky there is no way of tracing the source of this "classic definition." Chalfont probably mixed up the late Dmitri Mannilovsky, secretary of the defence Commissariat, with the late defence minister Marshal Malinovsky.

Haig and Chalfont are right in asserting a war danger exists. But they are barking up the wrong tree. As anyone familiar with the Soviet scene can attest, Russians are not planning a blitz attack against Western Europe. It would shatter their entire political image and invite almost certain retaliation.

The real source of danger, not of limited operations, but of world conflict, is the continuing arms race. The measures advocated by Haig, Chalfont and other hardliners, far from slowing the arms race, would fuel it. The repetitious warning of aggressive Soviet intentions are simply turned round and used in reverse by advocates of increased Soviet arms for their purpose. The rival doomwatchers literally echo and spur each other on, as if by collusion, towards collision.

The new American Secretary of Defence, Mr Harold Brown, said as much recently during his dispersing and shattering the Senate Armed Services Committee. He also expressed doubt that the Soviet civil defence programme could evade an American retaliatory strike.

Mr Brown warned that failure to reach a permanent agreement to limit strategic arms would lead to major increases in American and Soviet nuclear forces, but these would not increase American security. It could indeed have the reverse effect.

The new Defence Secretary should know what he is talking about. He was in charge of research and development when Mr McNamara was at the

Pentagon, and afterwards served as Secretary of the Air Force. He is anything but a dove, and he assured the committee that the Soviet Union could not attack the United States without our being able to deliver a devastating retaliatory blow that would destroy the Soviet Union as a functioning modern society.

The repetitious warnings continue however. Almost echoing the western hand of the Soviet defence of the Fleet Sergei Gorbakov recently justified his naval build-up as follows: "In the post-war period the imperialists, pursuing the Cold War against the Commonwealth of Socialist States, embarked on intense preparations for a new world war. The threat to our country's security from the ocean approaches became increasingly apparent... under the circumstances the one correct solution for the Soviet navy was to create conditions that would confront the western military circles with the same problems they sought to impose on us. First of all it was necessary to force the Pentagon to recognize that the ocean had totally lost its former role of protective barrier." (S. G. Gorbakov, *Sea Power and the State*, Voennizdat, 1976.)

At the anniversary of the revolution military parade, last November, the Minister Dmitri Ustinov declared: "The successes of détente arouse the stubborn opposition of aggressive imperialist circles... One can confidently say to them that the Soviet army and navy stand firm in defence of the revolution, socialism and peace."

In assessing the Soviet defence posture one should remember that the Kremlin leaders reckon with potential threats on two fronts, separated by half the world's circumference, in Europe and the Far East. Given the present Sino-Soviet confrontation, with Chinese spokesmen periodically sounding off on the inevitability of war with the USSR, and the long conflict for a nuclear test ban not far from the Soviet border, the Far East would seem to present the greater danger.

In a file somewhere in the planning division of the Soviet Defence Ministry there is probably a nightmare scenario wherein China's limitless manpower and Japan's advanced technology coalesce to reimpose Japan's greater Asia co-prosperity sphere project as a Sino-Japanese partnership basis.

Asia would then be heavily tipped against the USSR and formidable backing would be provided for Japan's insistence on the return of the four Soviet-occupied small northern islands, and for China's sweeping territorial claims in Siberia. Hence Moscow's preoccupation with Asian collective security proposals and sensitivity to any hint of Sino-Japanese rapprochement.

Another source of almost obsessive Kremlin concern is the dynamism and scope of American technological research, especially in weaponry. The refinement and sophistication of the American arsenal is such that they seek to compensate for the quality gap by quantity. But this is only effective as long as the United States does not score some new major breakthrough.

A sample of this was the extent to which the advent of the cruise missile has disrupted the SALT negotiations. This concern prompted Mr Brezhnev's call in June, 1975, for an international agreement barring research on development of new, more frightful, weapons of mass destruction.

At that time Brezhnev declared there was danger of weapons being devised more potent than nuclear ones. He said: "Reason and the conscience of humanity should raise an unmountable barrier to the creation of such weapons." And he called upon the United States to cooperate in drawing up such an agreement. (Had he been reading the *Andromeda Strain*?)

Distinguished foreign visitors including world leaders, who met Brezhnev recently, have come away with the impression he is anxious to ensure world peace and is keenly aware of the dire consequences of a nuclear conflict for all mankind. This was also borne out by the time and effort he put into, first sponsoring, and then steering to successful conclusion the European Security conference.

Since then, despite sharp differences of principle and policy, East-West contacts have increased and cooperation in many fields continues to expand.

Literally hundreds of Western and Japanese business firms, including the main British and American banks, have opened offices in Moscow, and every day more follow suit. In the mornings the American embassy consular office is always jammed with visa applicants. Only those of us who knew the Stalin era can appreciate the magnitude of the change.

Pending conclusion of a new and more effective United States-Soviet SALT accord on strategic weapons limitation, of an agreement at the Vienna negotiations on balanced reduction of land forces in Central Europe, and other viable instruments of global security, limiting or ending the arms race, the West cannot drop its guard.

As long as military confrontation with the Warsaw Pact continues at its present level there is the danger of the kind of stampede that triggered the First World War. To constantly keep pressing the panic button and sounding the alarm of an imminent Soviet advance to the Rhine is to create the psychosis that could cause a stampede. It also commits the human race to an arms race that no one will ever win and all may lose.

George Kennan, former United States Ambassador to Moscow and one of the most erudite and enlightened American Sovietologists, views the SALT negotiations as a chance for reducing the dangers of unlimited rivalry and proliferation in the field of nuclear weaponry. He blames the present SALT stalemate on the Pentagon which, as the power of the Nixon Presidency declined, resisted any further concessions, as well as any self-restraint on American weapons development.

On top of this the Jackson Senate amendment linking the trade pact to Jewish emigration dealt a bitter blow to any hopes for reducing the very considerable momentum that had been attained in the development of Sino-American relations. (Foreign Affairs Quarterly.)

The Carter Administration

will now have a fresh start. But Kennan sees serious obstacles in the way. Namely: continued repressive Soviet practices as regards human rights, repugnant to American public opinion, and Soviet support for anti-American elements in third countries. He further predicts that the Soviets: "rather because they are Russians than because they are communists" will continue to cultivate armed forces on a scale far greater than warranted by any apparent threat. He also deplores their habit of cloaking their actions in needless secrecy that arouses the suspicions of the other side.

At the same time Kennan also believes the Soviet leaders are cognisant of the perils of continued nuclear competition and that, for all their exaggerated military efforts, they fully realize the suicidal nature of a nuclear war. Moreover, they have too many pressing internal problems to embark on such a kind of costly arms race. To which must be added that curious streak of friendly and sometimes admiring curiosity that runs through the Soviet population, which has never failed to be noted by observant American students of Russian life.

Kennan believes that with a policy reasonably adjusted to contradictions in the Russian attitude there need be no greater danger of apocalyptic disaster than there has been in the past. This, he says, will require more effective effort to control the compulsions of the military industrial complex and reduce the weapons race.

Kennan sums up his observations in a kind of warning: "Certain trends of international life at this moment for which the United States bears a very special responsibility, notably the expansion and proliferation of the nuclear weaponry and the development of the export of arms from major industrial countries, are one which it is impossible to project much farther without inviting catastrophes too apocalyptic to contemplate. The danger of a nuclear war, if it is not averted, is a disaster of such magnitude that it would be a disaster for all of us."

Edmund Stevens

## Political violence: is it possible to have an open mind?

Is it indecent to try to think in an open-minded way about what can be said for and against political violence when victims of it are dying and being maimed close at hand and day by day? It is hard to get away from the feeling that the answer is yes.

Many people will resist anything like open-mindedness, on their own part or that of others, because it implies that the question of the moral justice of political violence is unsettled. They may take that to be unthinkable. Other people may be unhappy about an open mind because they confuse it, not wholly without cause, with a heart that is insufficiently heavy. Others will be disturbed by inferences that may be drawn, perhaps in a psycho-analytical way, about the deep inclinations of anyone who lingers over violence. There is also the idea, which is perhaps a kind of matter of superstition or delicacy, that a person may be tainted by a grim subject-matter.

What requires attention, since the others pretty well depend on it, is the first of these attitudes, to the effect that a kind of counter amounts only to savagery, and hence that to look for arguments for it is at least indecent. It is indeed a feeling that is hard to get away from, harder now than two or three years ago. Still, it seems that if one does actually think about violence, it is also hard to persist in a simple confidence that there is nothing to be said for it, and hard, therefore, to persist in one's distaste for reflection on it.

One may be led some way toward uncertainty by a thought whose simple truth has not kept it from being mostly forgotten or overlooked. It is that there is no point in asking one general question about a political violence. There is little or nothing to be gained, except perhaps in announcing an inquiry, by asking what moral justification it is, if any, that is had by political violence generally.

The need for more particular questions surely follows from one proposition. It is that virtually any man who has ordinarily strong convictions about what justice in human societies and situations consists in, and what justice is worth, is also a man who must be able to think of possible circumstances in which violence could at any rate be contemplated. Very likely he will accept that there have been and are actual situations of this kind. (The remark may bring to mind the tradition of all-embracing pacifism. To say own mind, that absolutism was more arguable before the Second World War than after it.) What one has, then, is the necessity of distinguishing between circumstances, of seeing that there is no general question whose answer saves one from further inquiry.

There are other things, and not just a few of them, which may dissuade one from easy convictions that violence cannot be right, or rational, or comprehensible. I shall mention only a few considerations, without supposing that either is so simple that it can be set out quickly and judged with despatch.

1. There do seem to be reasons for thinking that violence better than non-violence is needed in order to achieve "national self-determination." The want of the latter, after all, may not be actual oppression or misery. "Self-determination," one may well think, is a poor kind of reason. How reason be which has been openly defended and acted upon by successive peoples, nationalities and races throughout centuries? It is safer to condemn unhesitatingly a course of human behaviour when in so doing one is not so close to condemning the course of human history.

At least there is a corrective here for the odd idea that some particular movement is necessarily an eccentricity, a monstrosity, or a perversion, or a corrective, perhaps, a sharp one, for the idea that one movement or another is

entirely peculiar in being the work of zealous, or, for the id movement is peculiarly viding disguise for the of the merely vicious persons who in fact a by nothing that can b principle.

2. There are the factence and there can be named, too, the facts of inequality, not matter, for a which I wish to make all or even most of the facts have had to do single campaign of w that some of the gr people subject to so facts of inequality protest at all which Nor, or course, do I announce that the ought to be acted t violence.

The inequalities in are known to us, or us, in the way that known which are in or another distant kind of inequality b with time alive: diffe lengths of lifetimes o of individuals. It is much to say that it test in the wealthy have two lifetimes single lifetime of ch the poorest countri are much smaller but large facts about th lifetimes of black whites of the Unit and males, to speak them, in the fifth: the first of the social officially defined in and Wales. The diffie about strand-a-half: five.

To come to my co there is a sharp diffi tween our feelings: lence, and our feeli such inequality. Our about violence, per of feelings of vengeance. There is little or nothing to be gained, except perhaps in announcing an inquiry, by asking what moral justification it is, if any, that is had by political violence generally.

To attempt to disti ing that we are at would be entirely They are essential to ments. None the less, feelings as anything l ible guides, even i where one is not p involved. To once but one t feelings about violen very much to its age our feelings about have little to do agents. The latter because the agents o are are pretty well on When they come i they turn out to be they are so numerous impersonal, and they tant from their wo

However, to come i principal point, there i for saying that our about inequali and of an inequali impor so far as they are about victims rathe agents. What matters i ing, distress and dey and not, by itself, a dreadful intention o lous rejection of re hesitating, a reason f tioning a large relia contrast in our feelin violence and inequali

There is, as always, be said. In the end, i there will be the t that we are some of the reason that more. I the reason that more, I questions whose ansu unclear. There is also a perhaps better re which nothing has be until now. It is, th that we are some of the anything else may be a tial part of the only, and tolerable mea ending of violence. even turn out that the of effective means: tolerable ones are in i run ineffective.

Ted Houl  
The author is Reader i sophy at University London and the au Three Essays on Poli lence (Blackwell and University Press), publi January 10.

## A new recruit for the Company of the Blessed

Tomorrow is Mozart's birthday, and although I cannot help feeling that it is an impudence to offer a present to one whose very existence constituted one of the greatest gifts the human race has ever received, I would like, by way of salute, to dwell on an idea that occurred to me some time ago after hearing Margherita Laski, in a fascinating series of radio talks under the title *Ecstasy and the Secular Society*, discuss, among other things, the non-religious equivalent of revelatory experience of the divine. ("Thunder-bolting" she called it.) This led David Wade, reviewing the talks in *The Times*, to remark that:

"... many people—Proust and Einstein were quoted—have been profoundly thunderbolted, and, if I take Miss Laski's point, the difficulty is to say what essentially is different about the effects of divine vision and nuzzling at a madeline, once you have made allowance for the languages in which they are described. But, if we are to take the proper notion of such things, such experiences are reserved for the officially canonized, but... the fact that we do not speak of St Wolfgang Amadeus... may tell you more about our systems of classification than anything else. Reading this, it struck at first as no more than a perceptive comment on a provocative theme, but after a moment I was thunderbolted" myself by the realization that there may be a fault in our systems of classification more serious than the semantic kind. The reason we do not speak of St Wolfgang Amadeus is because

Mozart has never been canonized, but what I want to know is: why should he not be?

The first answer I got to this question (I have been hawking it round the town) is based on a fallacy, consisting as it does of the fact that Mozart was not canonized. Many saints have not been; St Joan was a peasant maid who became a military commander, and St Isidore was a gardener. The Roman Catholic Church, in her wisdom, has never required those to whom she accords the rank of sainthood to wear monk's gown, nun's habit or priest's vestments; Apostles, Popes and Bishops rub shoulders, in the Company of the Blessed, with kings, statesmen, scholars and persons (of both sexes) of no eminent rank or even intellectual distinction.

So much for the first objection; the next is even less substantial. It is that Mozart did not lead an entirely selfless life. Nor, of course, did many of the Church's most venerated figures; some led very rakehell lives, before reformation set in, and Catholicism teaches that no human being, even the most holy, is free of sin. Life entirely free of sin (the Council of Trent said that no one can altogether refrain from sin "except by a special privilege of God"); Popes have their confessors, too. Besides, Mozart's life, like that of many others, was an addiction to vulgar jokes and billiards, a little harmless vanity, a few superstitions, laxity in his church-going, harbouring romantic

thoughts (only thoughts) of his sister-in-law. His virtues were immense: charity, good-heartedness, disinterested dealing with all men. There will be no difficulty on that score.

His formal relations with his Church will give the promoter *fidei* a little more to work with, but only a very little. Certainly Mozart was born and baptized in the Christian faith, and there is no serious evidence that he did not die thus, too. His Freemasonry will be the biggest single hurdle in the course, since the practice has been officially condemned by Rome on more than one occasion, but we have come a long and (ecumenical) way since Pius IX, and in any case, though Mozart took it seriously enough to write for it (including one of his greatest masterpieces, the *Masonic Funeral Music*), he was never involved in it in any but the simplest and most general way.

So much for the negative requirements of canonization; now for the positive. To take the official stipulations from the *Catholic Dictionary* of Addis and Arnold:

The person who is to be beatified (the first stage on the road to sainthood) must have practised the three theological virtues, Faith, Hope and Charity, and the four cardinal virtues, Prudence, Justice, Courage and Temperance, with all the other virtues and involvements it is enough to show that these have been practised to a high degree and studied at a Jesuit working men's college in Oxford. He earns money cleaning people's flaps, which leaves him time for writing and for working on the magazine.



principally of charity, are required; and, with regard to the cardinal virtues, the habit of that virtue which was the proper and distinguishing excellence of the person's calling. I don't want to brag about our candidate, but it seems to me that the rules might almost have been drawn up with him in mind. His entire life is a hymn to the seven virtues listed (what could have been more temperate, for instance, than his claim on no more than 36 years of earthly existence?) and who will dare to say that there has ever, in all history, been any person who practised so assiduously "the habit of that virtue which was the proper and distinguishing excellence of the person's calling?"

And of course, when it comes to the most searching, critical and testing of all the requirements for canonization, Mozart passes with greater ease, and

reasons for living there other than the purely fiscal. Owen took up permanent residence in Ireland in 1970, after a year in America, and shortly after the authors' tax concession and been introduced. When I spoke to him he could not think of many drawbacks to his move.

He lives in a small house on the outskirts of Dublin, not centrally, through choice. His youngest son is physically handicapped, and attends the Central Remedial School at Clontarf outside the city; the Owens need to live near by and on a bus route.

"Anyway, I am not a rich man like Deighton or Forsyth and studied at a Jesuit working men's college in Oxford. He earns money cleaning people's flaps, which leaves him time for writing and for working on the magazine.

Liking it  
Alan Hamilton continues his investigation of English authors living in the literary tax haven of Ireland.

## The Times Diary

### An unusually risky guessing game

a newspaper heiress, is a long shot, because Carter is thought unlikely to want to follow one woman ambassador—Anne Armstrong—with another. And W. Smith Bagley, heir to a tobacco fortune, has only just bought a house in the Georgetown district of Washington for a reported \$500,000.

Cola Company, has been rumoured for all the best embassies—but he was also high on the gossip's lists for most of the main Cabinet posts. Patrick Caddell, Carter's public opinion adviser, said they have not got round to sorting out ambassadorial appointments yet, although Professor Richard Gardner has already been made ambassador to Italy.

Surviving  
Eddie Linden stopped by the office the other day to show me the latest number of his literary magazine, *Aquarius*, which he founded in 1969. Since then he has produced nine numbers—about one a year—but this is the first time he has

Of these, Ann Cox Chambers, a new name in the rumours is that of Dr Kingman Brewster, the outgoing president of Yale University. He seems a more likely choice than others whose names have been banded about for some time.

had it properly printed, with the aid of a friendly publisher. Previous issues were done by photolithography.

It consists mainly of poems, with some prose and some views. He has had 1,500 printed and hopes to sell them all, at 60p, at bookshops and in pubs. Linden is an unusual man. He has worked briefly in a coal mine, flirted with Communism and studied at a Jesuit working men's college in Oxford. He earns money cleaning people's flaps, which leaves him time for writing and for working on the magazine.

Liking it  
Alan Hamilton continues his investigation of English authors living in the literary tax haven of Ireland.

Alun Owen, the playwright, was brought up in Liverpool, which is about as near as you can get to being brought up in Ireland without leaving the island. Irish holidays are a wife of Irish parentage and three years' work as an actor there have provided him with

reasons for living there other than the purely fiscal. Owen took up permanent residence in Ireland in 1970, after a year in America, and shortly after the authors' tax concession and been introduced. When I spoke to him he could not think of many drawbacks to his move.

He lives in a small house on the outskirts of Dublin, not centrally, through choice. His youngest son is physically handicapped, and attends the Central Remedial School at Clontarf outside the city; the Owens need to live near by and on a bus route.

"Anyway, I am not a rich man like Deighton or Forsyth and studied at a Jesuit working men's college in Oxford. He earns money cleaning people's flaps, which leaves him time for writing and for working on the magazine.

Liking it  
Alan Hamilton continues his investigation of English authors living in the literary tax haven of Ireland.

Alun Owen, the playwright, was brought up in Liverpool, which is about as near as you can get to being brought up in Ireland without leaving the island. Irish holidays are a wife of Irish parentage and three years' work as an actor there have provided him with

reasons for living there other than the purely fiscal. Owen took up permanent residence in Ireland in 1970, after a year in America, and shortly after the authors' tax concession and been introduced. When I spoke to him he could not think of many drawbacks to his move.

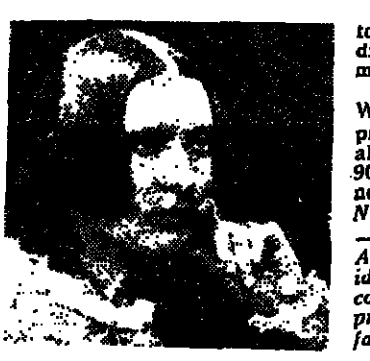
He lives in a small house on the outskirts of Dublin, not centrally, through choice. His youngest son is physically handicapped, and attends the Central Remedial School at Clontarf outside the city; the Owens need to live near by and on a bus route.



The National Gallery's latest "Painting in Focus" is a portrait of Madame Mollereux by Ingres. One of the questions the organizer, Michael Wilson, explores is why the sitter is holding her right hand by her ear (see left). Although this pose does appear in a Roman wall painting from Herculaneum, Wilson thinks its return to fashion may have been a result of the invention of photography, where sitters were required to hold their heads to prevent them from moving. On the right is a detail from a calotype portrait done in the 1840s—contemporary with the Ingres painting.

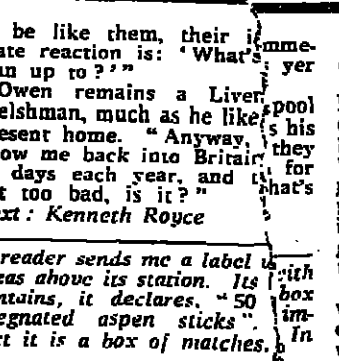
cate where he now lives and works.

Research presents no difficulties. "If I need to know anything I can just nip down to the National Museum. But I write mostly contemporary stuff, and the most I need to do is to pop over to Liverpool for a day to make sure my dialogue is still up to date."



first professional play was performed at the Dublin Theatre Festival in 1959, and he has written works for three Dublin festivals since.

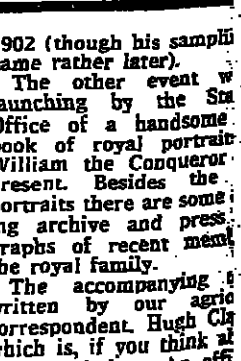
After much thought he came up with a mild word of warning for any author contemplating catching the ferry from Holyhead. "Don't try to be Irish. The Dubliners like the Welsh very much, but they like them to be themselves. If you try



to be like them, their immediate reaction is: 'What's yer man up to?'"

Owen remains a Liver-pool Welshman, much as he likes his present home. "Anyway, they do me back into Britain, for 90 days each year, and that's not too bad, is it?"

Next: Kenneth Royce



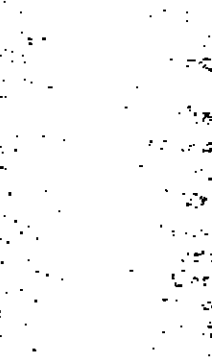
A reader sends me a label with ideas above its station. "It contains," it declares, "50 facts it is a box of sticks."

Jubilation

Excitement over the Queen's jubilee is mounting—especially among those who seek to exploit the event commercially. Two functions on Monday night were devoted to such enterprises.

Veve Cluquet, the champagne people, invited me to taste their jubilee Cuvée. The 1970 vintage which will sell for nearly £7 a bottle. It seems fine, though some thought it on the sweetish side.

Two other champagne houses are also doing a jubilee Cuvée and there will also be celebratory bottlings of other, less distinguished wines. This is a tradition of this kind of thing. Edmund Penning-Rowell, a leader of the wine establishment, told me that he had tasted a Coronation Cuvée from



1902 (though his sample came rather later).

The other was launching by the Stn Office of a handsome book of royal portraits. Besides the Conqueror's present. Besides the portraits there are a press-graphic and a recent map of the royal family.

The accompanying is written by our senior correspondent, Hugh C. which is, if you want an odd choice. An off odd number revealed the meeting sales resistances Scotland, because it has tures of Scottish s before their James VI James I).

I reported the other de traffic in Laos was reduced by allowing on which even numbers on the on one day, only those odd numbers the next a businessman just returned the Nigerian capital tell that much swapping had place among two-odd holds, and that the price £250,000 in fine on the day, because the one realized. The first of this figure was the first of the on the number plate, no last.



Political violence: is it to have an open mind



New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

# FRANCISCO'S NORM

ver the corporate state down to carve up the economy there is a feast, the consumer, after all for him that all activity exists; and it is the consumer who is the sovereign over the allocation of economic resources, in capital and labour, that secured only by competition in which the price mechanism is allowed to operate.

eloquent of the intellectual confusions of corporatism, should be thought that the proper of consumers can be by giving some nominal element of the consumer a below the salt at the table. Corporatism is of once a conspiracy against consumer and, therefore, a conspiracy for as a whole; and not even essence of the ghost in the real shape of Dr Michael on the National Economic Development Council as a disorganised co-conspirator can alter it.

ever, the Government is TUC, with intermittent patronage by the Confederation of British Industry, at make the central decision of economic policy; and the National Consumers Council a chance to make its voice heard. After its proposal yesterday a nil norm in the next of pay restraint no one cuse it of fearing its fate, not for that matter of "realism". Is this a proper expression

# FRANCISCO'S STORMY PATH TO DEMOCRACY

me who knew Spain well ever have thought that transition from Franco's dictatorship to democracy would be simple. It is true that the stormy of the civil war or the great majority of citizens, as a powerful force against extreme or active political behaviour. But, too, that some of the causes of the civil war have by now been reduced or greatly reduced importance: for instance, the economic backwardness of the country, the cultural backwardness of much of its population, the existence of a mass of impoverished and desperate and landless labourers, the intense hostility in the Church and the Left.

other perennial Spanish remain: the existence of a Left which do not each other to accept basic rules, the existence of regional nationalisms, virulence if anything increased by forty years of Italian centralist rule—linguistic of a minority to violence as a means of self-expression, and at some uncertainty about

# ANOMALY WORTH KEEPING

a near thing that the City did not absorb the London County Council 1890s. A Royal Commission proposed it, but the City kept on the idea. There have been a certain logic in having County Council on to Guildhall, and a stage-coach, but the it passed. Now it is the that seeks to absorb the being concerned both to up an administrative body and to lay hands on the wealth of the City's local ratepayers.

City is without dispute any in the pattern of a local government. It is an unfashionable panoply of men and ceremonies, a police force with a mile-patch, and a means of a Lord Mayor whose approximation to democracy can hardly be led outside the trade movement. Further, it still is ratepayers who do not thin its boundaries to vote on a property qualification. Its resources, both in state holdings and in rateable are a natural object of speculation for a GLC straitened by enforced cuts and a secular of the rate base in Inner

ective practices

action of the bread delivery sees many questions. Not these are that of restrictive s. Had the companies or distributing bread deter a common pricing policy ould have made a registrable nt. The Restrictive Trade s Court would almost certainly have been asked to make an aming such an agreement e Office of Fair Trading e to have been against the interest.

d the companies have per in their action they responsible officers would ndered themselves liable to prosecution: so seriously Act view the question of e practices.

e layman it would seem that

tion of the interests of the consumer as distinct from the pre-conceptions of Dr Young and his Council? In his statement Dr Young defines the consumers' summum bonum as follows "... consumers want prices held down". This is certainly not what their interests require, whether or not they might give such a reply to an opinion pollster.

The fundamental interest of consumers is that economic activity—investment, production, distribution, employment, trade—should dance to a tune played by the consumer and the consumer alone. The pipe on which he plays that tune of consumer preference is the market place; and the mechanism whereby the tune is amplified into the deepest recess of business and commercial activity is prices and profits.

If "holding prices down" means administrative control of price increases, then beyond question it directly frustrates the exercise of consumer sovereignty, muting the signals of his preference and blunting the incentive to producers to comply. If holding prices down merely means avoiding inflation, then this is secondary as a specific interest of consumers to the unimpeded adjustment of prices relative to one another.

If, of course, "holding down prices" means holding down prices relative to incomes, then it is merely an expression of everyone's desire for a higher standard of living. Insofar as any prices policy can contribute to

are receiving from other West European and Atlantic countries, in spite even of the remarkable loyalty and neutrality shown so far by the armed forces, Spain fourteen months after Franco's death is still plagued by political violence.

It is distressing that such violence is still possible on a considerable scale, but it is encouraging to see that the Government is now prepared to act against violent extremists of the Right as well as of the Left, and that the democratic opposition now credits the Government with genuinely democratic and peaceful intentions, even to the point of being prepared to make a joint appeal with it to halt the violence. It is even encouraging in a way to see that some of the authors of violence are not even Spaniards, since it suggests the extreme Right is so weak that it has had to summon assistance from the more promising political seedbeds of Latin America.

But certainly the last thing Spain needs or wants is to become again the battleground of opposing international ideologies, as it was in the 1930s. Spaniards have enough problems of their own to solve without that.

neighbouring boroughs, then GLC council rents could be frozen for a year, or London Transport's next fare increase halved (a depressing reminder of GLC priorities when it has money to spend). It is part of the dilemma of Tower Hamlets that its rateable value is so low that the rate call has to be forbiddingly high if it is to provide its services. The City's rate call is lower because rateable values are gigantic. It raises, in fact, seven times as much as it needs for its own purposes, and contributes the rest, by agreement, to local government in the rest of London.

These contributions have increased from £31m in 1972-73 to £139m this year: in consequence rates have doubled or even quadrupled in the last three years on many commercial properties. Today a firm can pay twice as much as one in a comparable property across the street in Islington. It is possible that the City could contribute more; likely that it will find itself doing so. Sometime, obviously, a point might be reached where the expense would begin to damage the City's prosperity and its role as an international financial centre, which benefits London in many ways apart from rate reallocations. If the GLC took over it would no doubt make sure the City contributed its share, but it might be less sensitive to the danger of squeezing too tight.

European contribution

From Mr Tam Dalyell, MP for West Lothian (Labour)

Sir, David Wood suggests (January 10) that John Prescott, MP, would not touch the EEC with the proverbial barge-pole.

The reality is that even those of us who have a definite commitment in favour of the concept of the European Community cannot deny that Mr Prescott has made a constructive and active, if critical, contribution to the work of the European Parliament. It follows, not at all, that the election of Mr Prescott should be taken as a piece of evidence of British coolness to the EEC.

Yours, etc.,

TAM DALYELL, House of Commons, January 11.

# Creating too much money

From Mr Peter Horden, MP for Harlow and Crawley (Conservative)

Sir, Nobody is better fitted than Reginald Maundling (Letters, January 22) to put the case for those who believe that incomes policy is the only effective way of controlling inflation. Nobody has held that view with greater consistency or with more humanity.

He knows that his views on monetary matters are not shared by some of his Conservative colleagues in the House today. When he was Chancellor 14 years ago, matters were very different. I do not think he ever mentioned monetary policy in his Budget speeches.

Indeed there was no real measure of money until the IMF imposed monetary discipline on the Labour Government in the late 60s. But from that date this, some of us have held the view consistently that, if the Government creates too much money, inflation is certain to follow. We argued this from the evidence based on the difference between them are clearly understood; for instance codelivering in Germany has been evolving for 50 years and there are 15 industry based unions in Germany compared with 48 craft unions in the United Kingdom.

4. Far from improving the performance of industry or the lot of those who work in it, the huge volume of employment, and industrial legislation passed in recent years has merely diverted resources from productive work into legislation, and has done so without the consent of both sides, will worsen matters.

5. Many companies, and most successful ones, already operate participation schemes as a natural element of good management.

6. There is little evidence that the nation wants to see a further great extension of union power.

If the Bullock Report stimulates a calm and constructive debate, it will do no harm. If the debate leads to more participation and better understanding within companies it will do considerable good. But if the report is rashly translated into law its fate will no doubt follow that of other unwise legislation such as the Industrial Relations Act.

Is that the kind of governing we wish to perpetuate?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

ASTLEY WHITALL, President, Engineering Employers' Federation, Broadway House, Tothill Street, SW1, January 25.

From Mr Mike Jennings

Sir, Whilst I am not strictly against the Bullock Report on Industrial Democracy, I would like to make the point that this system was tested in Norway in 1962. Within two years they found that the system of employee participation at the boardroom level was useless. Experiments showed that the board

The Rhodesia talks

From Mr Richard Blaustein and Mr Martin Marriott

Sir, Your editorial today (January 25) on Rhodesia seems to conclude that Britain, having offered help and assistance, should not be refused, can now sit back and wait out of it. We wish to argue through your columns for a greater effort and a wider commitment.

Unless a settlement is achieved in Rhodesia, there will be an escalation of war there, which will rapidly spread through Southern Africa causing bloodshed and chaos, and will probably leave in its wake black dictatorial governments owing heavy debts to the communists. Further, as the front line presidents realise this danger, America and Europe appear not to Britain with its experience of Africa and its influence in NATO, the EEC and the Commonwealth has a role to play in driving the message home.

First action is required to get the negotiations going again. It must be made clear that the objective is not to hand over the country to black extremists but to create a multi-racial society with equal rights for all. Surely this is what the people of Rhodesia will want if they are put clearly to them and an effort must be made to do this to overcome the effect of existing propaganda and intimidation.

Dr Kissinger pushed Smith to the negotiating table by finding and using the common will of America, Britain, Vorster and the front line presidents. Britain must carry on where he left off. To do so we must persuade those involved that a strong, full back position is required. A diplomatic offensive is needed to convince the United States, our EEC partners, South Africa and the front line presidents to agree mutually with us to impose on Rhodesia, through military intervention if need be, a formula allowing the Rhodesian people to choose a new government, if negotiations are not continued and completed within a time limit. No doubt there are enormous difficulties to be faced in working out the details of such a scheme, but it must be worth a try. The alternative, as Mr Vorster has said, is too ghastly to contemplate.

Yours faithfully,

RICHARD BLAUSTEIN, MARTYN MARRIOTT, The Bow Group, 240 High Holborn, WC1, January 25.

Crime and punishment

From Mr Martin Wright

Sir, Will you allow me to reply to Mr Duckworth's letter (January 11), because he raises important issues, and because the "fallacy" which he imputes to me is not as simple as he seems to think.

The public, he says, is entitled to consideration. Of course; that is common ground between us. More should be done for those who have suffered from theft or assault. But imprisoning the offender does nothing for the victim. True, it prevents the offender for a time from re-offending. But in its present form it makes it more difficult for him to avoid re-offending after release; it allows him to learn criminal techniques, which make it harder to obtain legitimate employment; it breaks up families. Is it surprising that every time a man is sent back to prison, his chances of returning there are increased? Most people in prison have been there before.

So Mr Duckworth's assertion that crime is optional needs qualification. People can choose, but they

# Worker directors in industry

From the President of the Engineering Employers' Federation

Sir, The publication, at long last, of the already familiar Bullock Report will give the opportunity to debate the whole subject of industrial democracy—which, regrettably, is not a feature of the report. I am concerned that we should now set aside political motivations and base this debate on real and sympathetic understanding of industry. I appeal, therefore, to all who feel moved to contribute to remember that:

1. The committee, through its terms of reference, was not allowed to consider whether worker directors are desirable.

2. The signatories to the majority report have never served on boards of directors. They represent the views of some academic and arm of the TUC; they do not represent any employers; and several prominent trade unionists have already stated their disagreement.

3. Comparisons between Britain and Germany are not valid unless the fundamental differences between them are clearly understood; for instance codelivering in Germany has been evolving for 50 years and there are 15 industry based unions in Germany compared with 48 craft unions in the United Kingdom.

4. Far from improving the performance of industry or the lot of those who work in it, the huge volume of employment, and industrial legislation passed in recent years has merely diverted resources from productive work into legislation, and has done so without the consent of both sides, will worsen matters.

5. Many companies, and most successful ones, already operate participation schemes as a natural element of good management.

6. There is little evidence that the nation wants to see a further great extension of union power.

If the Bullock Report stimulates a calm and constructive debate, it will do no harm. If the debate leads to more participation and better understanding within companies it will do considerable good. But if the report is rashly translated into law its fate will no doubt follow that of other unwise legislation such as the Industrial Relations Act.

Is that the kind of governing we wish to perpetuate?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

ASTLEY WHITALL, President, Engineering Employers' Federation, Broadway House, Tothill Street, SW1, January 25.

From Mr Maurice Chandler

Sir, Your leading article "Canterbury and Rome" (January 20) is most welcome, particularly your suggestion that "sacramental intercommunion between Anglican and Roman Catholic congregations" would give satisfaction.

At a press conference to launch the Report on the Agreed Statement on Authority, the Anglican Bishop of Oxford, Ferns and Leighton is reported to have said that he would now like to see official approval for "a degree of sacramental sharing" between the two Churches and he later inquired: "Has the time arrived for initiating officially a degree of greater communion?"

As one who has experienced Roman Catholic hospitality and the consequent reception of Holy Communion, in countries as far afield as Western Europe, the Pacific and Africa, I would welcome such a development.

The Church of England could make such provision. Apart from other considerations, the provisions of Canon B15 would undoubtedly allow this. Similar provisions obtain in most other provinces of the Anglican Communion.

Would it be possible for the Roman Catholic hierarchy to consider the practice already developing on the occasion of a nuptial mass celebrated at an Anglican/Roman Catholic marriage, along the lines generally provided for in the Anglican Canon B15?

Yours faithfully,

MAURICE CHANDLER, Member, Standing Committee, General Synod, 1 Lower Gardens, Prince Consort Road, SW7, January 21.

From the Right Reverend T. S. Garrett

Sir, As a former diocesan bishop in the Church of South India, I must venture to take your Religious

are subject to powerful pressures, frustrations, temptations, and many (admittedly not all) of those sent to prison come from a section of the population that is educationally and economically ill-equipped to resist them. If they yield, they should not be condoned, because standards must be upheld: that is more common ground. I agree that some action should be taken.

But it is a basic principle of justice that punishment should not be greater than necessary. Non-sentencing sentences, themselves a deprivation of liberty, generally protect the public as well as prison or better.

Finally, if Mr Duckworth has evidence that six-month sentences are any more effective than three-month ones, I hope he will tell me; and if he knows of a boarding school where children are locked up without sanction for 16 or more hours a day, and forbidden to write letters describing the conditions, I hope he will tell Mrs Shirley Williams.

Yours sincerely,

MARTIN WRIGHT, Director, Howard League for Penal Reform, 125 Kensington Park Road, SE11, January 15.

# Civil Service dispersal

From Dr Peter B. Baker

Sir, Lord Peart is reported today (January 22) as saying that the dispersal arrangements involve "not moving 30,000 civil servants but 30,000 jobs". The Laboratory of the Government Chemist is due to move to Cumbria in the early 1980s under this plan.

The Laboratory employs over 400 people, many of whom are highly trained and experienced analytical chemists. There is no way that these skilled persons could be recruited locally in Cumbria. The Laboratory has always recruited nationally and no doubt will continue to do so.

The concept of dispersal, at least in the case of this Laboratory, is totally misconceived. Incidentally, my staff at the Laboratory are opposed to this move, the decision for which was taken entirely without consultation.

Yours faithfully,

PETER B. BAKER, Royal Institute of Chemistry, 30 Russell Square, WC1, January 22.

The sale of Mentmore

From Mr Marcus Binney

Sir, The announcement that Mentmore and its collections are to be sold by auction provides yet another example of what a fundamentally undemocratic country Britain remains. Here is one of Europe's greatest treasure houses, home of a British Prime Minister, which virtually no-one in this country has ever seen. Now we have the sudden news that it is to be written off and broken up without a thought ever being given to allowing the public to go to see and to judge for themselves. The decision is a year negotiations with Lord Rosbery, undertaken in the hope of taking Mentmore into public ownership, have been conducted under the customary veil of secrecy. Sadly, but perhaps not surprisingly, in the present economic circumstances, these have failed to bear fruit.

Would it not have been far better to have, in this same year, opened the house to the public, to have encouraged people to come in bus loads to see what they may never see again, to have invoked the goodwill and energies of bodies such as the British Tourist Authority, the Regional Tourist Board, local authorities, tour operators, travel agents, the AA, the RAC and the numerous other bodies with a stake in the growth of tourism? In fact no attempt at such a cooperative scheme has been made. The National Trust, the obvious recipient for Mentmore, has not even been formally consulted; nor has the new town of Milton Keynes, though Mentmore is only 10 miles from its boundary.

It is the Government's stated aim to make the national heritage more accessible to the public through capital transfer tax and the intended wealth tax. The decision over Mentmore, however, reluctant as I am to take upon the Government to negotiate a reprieve of one year—Jubilee Year—and to allow the public at large to go to Mentmore and decide for themselves, and to give all those who decide it is worth saving an opportunity to do so. Doubtless numerous technical objections can be raised to such a scheme, whether by the Treasury, the Estate Duty Office, the Inland Revenue or the Department of the Environment. In the interests of democracy they should be overcome.

Yours faithfully,

MARCUS BINNEY, Chairman, the Estate Duty Office, SAVE Britain's Heritage, 3 Park Square West, NW1, January 22.

The new 'Express'

From the Managing Director, Beaverbrook Newspapers

Sir, We are glad to have the good wishes of your rather jaundiced columnist PHS (January 25). But he sounds sceptical about the appeal of a new daily newspaper. The view of our circulation manager is much closer to the bookstalls.

Reporting that the Daily Express is selling very well, he says of the Howard Hughes story that younger readers are showing a particularly keen interest. In fact they made up a large part of 600,000 new readers on Monday.

And I am glad to tell your sceptic that market researchers, on a first snap poll, find 27 per cent of first day readers more likely to buy the new style Daily Express against only 4 per cent likely to buy.

Perhaps PHS, who witnessed the eclipse of the Mirror's Sun, has not yet recovered full use of his vision. Yours truly,

CHARLES WINTOUR, Managing Director, Beaverbrook Newspapers Limited, 121 Fleet Street, EC4, January 25.

Temple Bar

From Mr W. Hollis

Sir, There has been correspondence in your columns on financing the removal back to London of Temple Bar. Who financed its removal to Potters Bar (Letters, The Times, January 12)?

The last time I passed it, it was mouldering at the junction of Bury Green Road and Theobalds Lane in Cheshunt—some miles from Potters Bar.

Yours bewilderedly,

W. HOLLIS, 2 Bell Lane, Braintree, Essex, January 14.

Why April 5?

From Mr D. F. Pow

Sir, Can any of your readers explain why the income tax year ends on April 5 each year instead of at the end of a month.

Yours faithfully,

DAVID F. POW, Bryony Cottage, Stud Green, Holyport, Maidenhead, Berkshire, January 21.





closed for redecorating from February 7 to February 26, inclusive. Rochester Castle is to close from Monday until February 21.

## 14

فلماذا من الآن

\_\_\_\_\_



ARY  
FESSOR R. A. ...  
Distinguished ...  
19

# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

**NCR**  
Computers & Terminals  
NCR Limited, 206 Marylebone Road, London NW1

### g banks drop base rates 1 pc as first step road to cheaper loans

Whitmore  
Correspondent

For banks took the first step on the road to significantly cheaper rates by announcing a 1 per cent drop in their base lending rates to 13 per cent.

The cut in the base rate for most companies this year is a cut in borrowing of 15 to 14 per cent, for most personal loans it will mean a 1 per cent drop in the rates charged. The overdraft costs down 19 per cent to a band per cent.

ing well, the banks' in lending rates is only the first of a cut over the coming year. The level of interest general continues to fall with a further 1 per cent cut in the Bank of England's base rate this Friday.

There is no sign that this cut in bank lending rates will have any effect on the extent that the pressure for an increase in mortgage rates.

man Griggs, secretary of the Building Societies Association, described yesterday by the banks as in general terms.

But he stressed that present building society rates had not been lifted fully in line with the general rise in interest rates. last autumn, with results already seen in the drastic fall in the amounts of new money invested in building societies during November and December.

Mr. Griggs added that, while he believed the further decline in the general level of interest rates would leave the building societies looking extremely competitive investment vehicles by late spring, the interim period was still a matter of concern. The inflow of funds during January, though well up on the previous two months, was still disappointing.

One of the key figures in determining any switch of funds away from the banks to the building societies is likely to be the interest rate offered by the banks on three-month deposits of over £10,000.

Recently, this has been appreciably above the building societies' grossed up rate of return of 12 per cent—7.8 per cent net; but it now seems likely to drift down to around the same level.

On deposits of less than £10,000 the clearing banks have dropped their deposit rates by 1 per cent to 9 per cent.

But though this represents a widening of the margin between their borrowing and lending rates, the additional half-point spread does not in fact add to profitability when interest rates are falling: it merely acts as a cushion against significant lower profitability.

A second reason for the decision to drop deposit rates by 1 per cent is that the banks are not especially keen to attract new funds at the moment.

The Bank of England "corset", imposed last autumn to restrict the growth of the banks' interest-bearing liabilities (and, therefore, the money supply) is already stretching at the seams. And the banking figures for the month to mid-February are going to be the first in a crucial three-month series that will determine just how well the corset is working.

The cut in base rates follows specifically from last week's bigger than expected cut in the Bank of England's minimum lending rate (from 14 to 13 per cent) and the consequent fall in money market rates.

Although the Bank of England was again signalling restraint yesterday by lending to the discount houses at MLR on a seven-day basis, the market is confident that MLR will be cut further on Friday, possibly by half a point.

Financial Editor, page 19

### BR Pension Funds bid for Standard Trust

By Adrienne Glosens

British Rail Pension Funds yesterday announced that they wished to enter into discussions with the board of the medium-sized investment trust, Standard Trust, with a view to making cash offers for the shares. The move, which follows some weeks of discussions between the advisers on each side, sent Standard Trust's shares up by 9 1/2 to 124 1/2.

The price which British Rail Pension Funds are prepared to pay for the ordinary shares is to be related to the net asset value of Standard Trust's shares at the date at which the offer becomes unconditional. The Pension Funds envisage offering 95 per cent of the net asset value at that date, after the deduction of the nominal value of preference and debenture capital, and of all liabilities including contingent liabilities in relation to capital gains and to the surrender of investment currency on the realization of investments. At end December prices it is estimated that the offer would have been worth 130p a share.

Any decision to proceed with this offer is conditional on the recommendation of the board of Standard Trust and to the composition and quality of Standard's portfolio being satisfactory to the BR Pension Funds. The board of Standard Trust is meeting today, and is expected to make an announcement advising shareholders not to sell until the terms have been improved.

### Survey's lukewarm verdict on eve of Bullock report Only seven out of 100 on shopfloor give priority to worker directors

By Maurice Corina  
Industrial Editor

An employee attitudes survey prepared for 30 large companies shows that only seven out of every 100 workers rate worker directors as one of the four most important things for them to achieve.

The research findings indicate the workers' priorities as better incentives, more information from the top on what is happening, better chances for promotion and improved pay, and a bigger say in how their work is planned and organized.

The Opinion Research Centre, which conducted the survey, has supplied some of its findings to Lord Bullock's committee on industrial democracy, whose majority and minority reports on worker representation on boards will be published later today.

At the most, according to the fieldwork, only 17 per cent of workers feel they thoroughly understand the company's business, and most often used in the participation debate—industrial democracy, worker participation and worker directors.

A majority, however, consider a representative board with worker representatives "a good idea", but there was little real understanding of what it meant or involved. At best, there was lukewarm enthusiasm for worker directors.

They decisively rejected the idea of a supervisory board, which should have 50 per cent worker representation. Only 15 per cent endorsed the views of the Trades Union Congress.

Firmly rejected is the view that worker directors should be appointed via trade union machinery. If there are to be such directors, the workers opt decisively for election from within the organization and by the workforce as a whole.

Little support could be found for the idea that worker directors should be outside union officials. A majority believe that worker directors appointed by unions would pay most attention to the needs of union members and not all workers equally.

However, workers do want a bigger say in a number of decision making areas, particularly those of direct relevance to themselves. About half want a greater say in running things in their organizations.

They feel particularly strongly that they should have more say on wages, holidays, welfare facilities, pensions, productivity matters, disputes procedures, planning of work, and factory closures and redundancies.

One in three workers feel they do not get a fair share of the cake they help to provide, and just under a third think they are not well paid. Not many workers fancy themselves at doing, or helping to do, the managing director's job. They feel employers are good in providing information on holidays, hours, working conditions and pensions, but less good on supplying work and job information, details of future redundancies, the reasons behind big corporate decisions, sales trends and investment decisions.

### CEGB offer of limited orders over five years

By Roger Veiroye  
Energy Correspondent

The Central Electricity Generating Board is prepared to order two or three 650 megawatt power stations generating sets a year for a five-year period from the autumn of 1979 as its contribution to a programme to help Britain's hard-pressed power generation industry, Sir Arthur Hawkins, chairman of the board, said yesterday.

Conditional agreement by the board to a steady ordering programme is seen within government circles as the first sign that the CEGB is softening its opposition to the early ordering of a coal fired power station at Drax in Yorkshire without a state subsidy.

But Sir Arthur said he was still insisting that the CEGB should receive compensation for the advance ordering of any power stations before 1979, when the steady ordering programme would begin.

Sir Arthur, who was commenting on the Central Policy Review Staff Report on the industry, said the board supported the central conclusion that mergers in the power generation industry should be a condition of assistance. He added that the CEGB had a number of general reservations on the report which criticised the state company's relationships with its customers.

There are also a number of other conditions and assurances that Sir Arthur wants before the board will agree to a steady ordering programme. It would expect to undertake a limited ordering programme only when a decision on the next generation of nuclear power stations had been taken.

The board would also need to be assured that the rationalized industry would be "economically, technically, and financially viable so as to be able to build plants to time, to price and to performance specified".

He added that the steady five-year programme would not entail a build up of overcapacity by 1990 on the latest forecasts of demand. But if electricity demand was below forecast, and associated with a growth of 1.75 per cent per annum in gross domestic product, the entire programme would be surplus to requirements and lead to increases in the price of electricity to the consumer.

The board was prepared to take the risk on low growth and "over-planning" as its contribution to maintaining a viable manufacturing industry in this country, he said.

Sir Arthur said the CEGB supported the CPRS suggestion of assistance for manufacturers in the export field but was opposed to putting money into the development of a prototype 1300 MW high speed turbine generator.

### Carter to step up rationing programme

Frank Vogel  
on Jan 25

Mr Carter has changed his mind on his two-year economic programme. He has decided to increase its size and give companies a right of a larger interest rate credit.

The programme of interest rate credit, which was set up in 1975, is now being extended to include higher government-guaranteed amounts to (about £18,400m), £800m in the present year and £15,500m in the next year. It starts on 1 April.

The original outline of the programme, set up in 1975, was to provide £22,000m over the next 21 months.

Mr Lance, the director of the Office of Management and Budget, told reporters that the rationing programme would be sent shortly. It is £11,000m of immediate credit to be used for welfare benefits. It is £50 to non-taxpayers welfare benefits. It is £100 to taxpayers welfare benefits. It is £100 to taxpayers welfare benefits. It is £100 to taxpayers welfare benefits.

The programme also included over £2,000m in permanent income and corporation tax cuts for the current fiscal year and over £6,000m of cuts in fiscal 1978.

Both of these totals are slightly larger than those outlined in the original rationing programme earlier this month.

### Eagle Star holds key to Guinness bid

By Ronald Pullen

Arthur Guinness's takeover struggle for White Child & Beney could turn on a sixpence, with Eagle Star Insurance holding a potentially crucial 3 per cent stake in White Child.

With Guinness controlling just over 45 per cent of White Child—and again buying in the market yesterday—and the Beney family interests, implacably opposed to the brewery group, holding another 40 per cent of the equity, it is critical that Guinness attract the allegiance of at least half of this 15 per cent floating shareholder vote.

Apart from Eagle Star, there are no other substantial institutional shareholders in White Child with the remaining 12 per cent or so of equity spread among some 550 shareholders.

Meanwhile, the terms of the Guinness offer, worth 65p a White Child share, seem to be stimulating a certain amount of selling, though continued purchases yesterday by merchant bankers Samuel Montagu on Guinness's behalf pushed White Child shares 3p higher to 66p.

There was no indication from Eagle Star yesterday on the way it would vote at next month's extraordinary general meeting of White Child to authorize the issue of 2.4 million shares to the National Enterprise Board.

Nevertheless, it is unlikely that any investing institution would be happy to see the NEB frustrating the market mechanism, as it looks to be doing with its involvement.

As a result of yesterday's purchases, which take its shareholding up to 45.48 per cent, Guinness has now acquired more than 2 per cent of White Child since this time last year.

This means that the offer is now subject to Rule 34 of the City Code on Takeovers (whereby a company with 30 to 50 per cent of a company can only raise its stake by 2 per cent a year).

In accordance with this rule, Guinness announced last night that the offer is only conditional on acceptances being received for more than 50 per cent of the issued capital of White Child and no reference to the Monopolies Commission.

Financial Editor, page 19

### bil and Texaco agree to participation in N Sea

Vielvoye  
Correspondent

More major oil companies and Mobil, have state participation in the North Sea oil holdings. Companies have signed deals of principles which are the same as arrangements recently with the group.

It will allow both companies to buy back at a market price the share of their oil that will be available to the British National Oil under the agreement.

Texaco does not yet have a commercial oil discovery, although it is expected that development plans for its Tartan discovery between the Piper and Claymore fields will be announced. It will then be subject to the participation pact.

Mobil will be required to make only 45.5 per cent of its oil available to BNOC because the British Gas Corporation has a 10 per cent stake in the Beryl field.

Amarada Exploration and Texas Eastern, each with a 20 per cent stake in Beryl, have also agreed to participation.

### Multi-million pound ship charter tussle

From Our Correspondent  
Hongkong, Jan 25

Court action in New York has revealed a multi-million pound controversy about tanker chartering which involves the Indonesian Government, Burmah Oil and Mr Bruce Rappaport, a Swiss charterer.

The Hongkong weekly, *Far Eastern Economic Review*, has published a detailed story of the controversy, in which a shipbuilding company in Kiel confirms that it is in litigation with Mr Rappaport over a 135,000-ton tanker it has built for him.

Also involved is Sanko Steamship, the big Japanese company, which has been attempting to recover the equivalent of almost £2m which, it alleges, is owed it by a company controlled by Mr Rappaport.

The biggest single action, however, involves a suit by the Rappaport-controlled Maritimo Compania Naviera, aimed at realizing some of the \$1,000m (about £600m) worth of promissory notes signed by Lieutenant General Ibnu Sutowo, former head of the Pertamina State Oil Corporation in Indonesia.

The substance of many charges in this affair concerns General Sutowo's business relationship with Mr Rappaport over the past few years.

The Indonesian Government has engaged the services of an leading international public relations company to present its case.

Although General Sutowo is now discredited in Indonesia, the Government must take some retrospective responsibility for his actions.

Attempts to recover money in the Rappaport-Sutowo tangle must involve attachments and other forms of legal action in case.

various parts of the world, Singapore being the most recent.

Burmah, says the *Far Eastern Economic Review*, settled with Pertamina over some ship charters, but had difficulty with others.

The cases are complicated by the fact that the chartering operations, in which allegedly Rappaport-controlled companies were intermediaries at considerable profit to themselves, took place during the erratic years of the early seventies, when prices of chartered vessels fluctuated wildly.

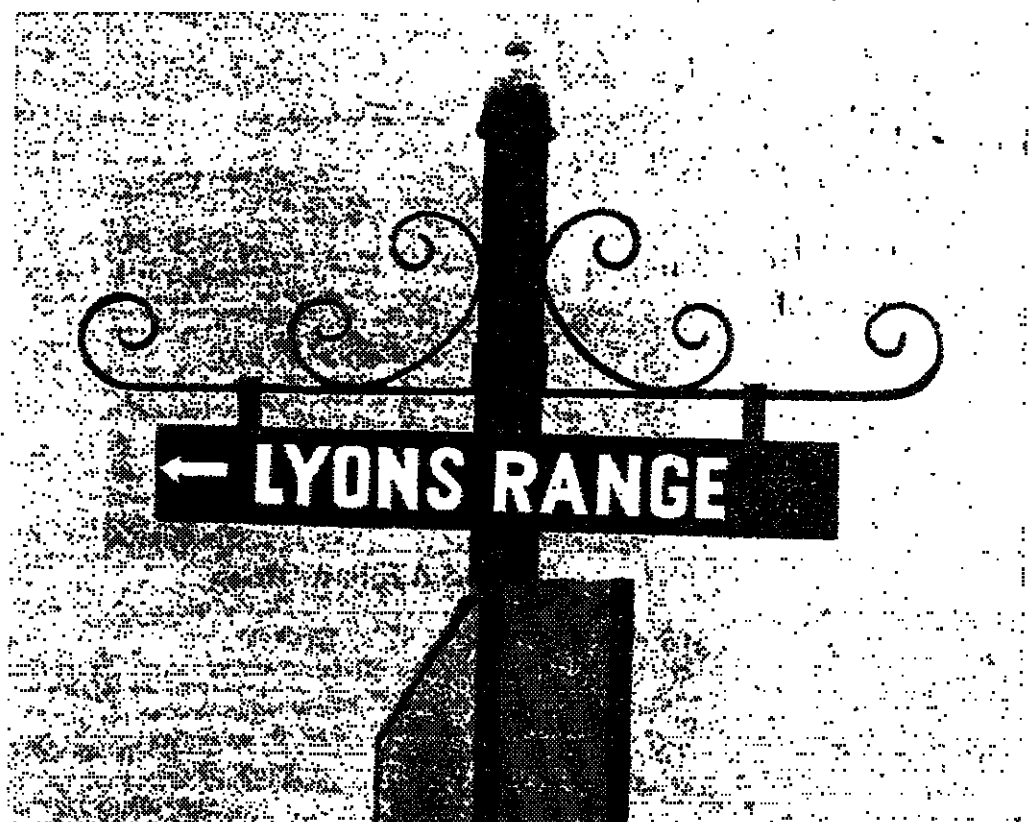
The *Review* said that Mr Rappaport appointed to the board of his company, Inter Maritime Bank in Switzerland—Mr Francis Galbraith, a former American ambassador to Indonesia.

Peter Hill writes: London shipping sources are familiar with the controversy surrounding the Rappaport deals, and a number are understood to have been invited to act as independent arbitrators on the various charter contracts involved in the litigation, but for variety of reasons they have declined to become involved.

Last month Burmah settled with Pertamina its claims for outstanding charter hire due to Burmah, and for charter hire which would have been due under future arrangements which were discontinued.

The sum involved was \$30m, covering three ships chartered directly by Burmah to the Indonesian company on a period basis. But Burmah still has an interest in six other ships chartered to Pertamina, and some are understood to be involved in the litigation in New York.

A spokesman for Burmah said in London last night: "As far as we know, Rappaport is not involved in any of the tankers in which we are part owners, and which are currently the subject of litigation or arbitration."



WHERE IN THE WORLD WILL YOU FIND STANDARD CHARTERED?

In India the recent economic upswing makes this enormous market much more attractive to British companies. That's why our 100 years' experience and 24 established branches in India will be so important to you.

Come and talk to us about trade finance or undertaking a market survey; we can advise you quickly, and help you meet the right people. Ask Eric Bower today on 01-625 7500 how we can assist you in India.

**Standard Chartered Bank Limited**  
helps you throughout the world

Head Office: 10 Clements Lane, London EC4N 7AB

Assets secured £5,680 million

### the markets moved

The Times index: 158.93 -0.24  
The FT index: 377.7 -0.1

THE POUND			
	Bank	Bank	
	buy	sell	
Australia \$	1.54	1.59	
Austria Sch	30.75	28.75	
Belgium Fr	65.00	63.00	
Canada \$	1.78	1.73	
Denmark Kr	10.55	10.15	
Finland Mk	6.80	6.55	
France Fr	8.80	8.48	
Germany Dm	4.33	4.11	
Greece Dr	74.00	70.00	
Hong Kong \$	7.45	7.25	
Italy L	1615.00	1545.00	
Japan Yn	325.00	300.00	
Netherlands Gld	4.33	4.31	
Norway Kr	9.46	9.10	
Portugal Esc	59.50	56.00	
Spain Ptas	162.00	153.75	
Sweden Kr	7.62	7.27	
Switzerland Fr	4.49	4.27	
US \$	1.76	1.71	
Yugoslavia Dnr	34.75	32.50	

Notes for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Nigerian Elec	5p to 21 1/2p	Mount Lyall	5p to 25p
Pyramid Grp	5p to 33p	Road Cons 'N	10p to 14p
Ransomes Sims	5p to 45p	Sobranie	1p to 15p
Refuge	5p to 45p	Southval	10p to 25p
Spooner Ind	5p to 18p	Unilever	5p to 42p
Standard Tel	5p to 24p	Ventecapost	7p to 80p
Whitcroft	2p to 35p	Young & Hedges	1p to 12p

allied after early losses, securities moved ahead, 10 points to \$1.7195, active dealmaking "rate" per cent.

\$1.50 an ounce to close

at \$134.125.

SDR-5 was 1.15151 on Tuesday

white SDR-5 was 0.669813.

Commodities: Reuters' index was at 1612.2 (previous 1612.7).

Reports, pages 21 and 22

### er pages

appointments	20	Wall Street	22	Courts	20
appointments	20	Bank Base Rates Table	22	Hill Samuel	20
Editor	19	Company Meeting Report	20	Lloyds Bank	20
news	20, 21	Hickson & Welch	19	Midland Bank	20
	18	National Westminster Bank	20	Royal Bank of Scotland	20
	19	Company Notices	20	Standard Chartered Bank	20
sports	20, 21, 22	Barclay's Bank	20	Williams & Glyn's	20
ces	23	Clydesdale Bank	20		





Unions in shipbuilding conference: Leaders of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions (above) who met Mr. Varley (front row centre), Secretary of State for Industry, and his ministerial colleagues yesterday. Their discussions were a follow-up of earlier meetings of the full tripartite committee, which includes Whitehall officials and members of the organizing committee, considering the establishment of a state holding company for those shipbuilding in which the Government already has a financial stake. Such a holding company would embrace wholly-owned state companies like Sunderland Shipbuilders and Govan Shipbuilders, as well as Cammell Laird, in which the Government has a 50 per cent stake.

Its formation would not require any new legislation and could be implemented through the existing provisions of the Industry Act. Union leaders consider that the Government will have to take positive steps urgently to arrest a deteriorating situation in world shipbuilding markets where overcapacity is threatening the future of many yards and thousands of jobs. A state holding company, it is argued, could act as a bridge until such time as the Government is able to push through its controversial legislation for nationalizing Britain's shipbuilding and repairing industries. At the same time the company could act as a medium through which new orders could be channelled in advance of the setting up of the planned new state shipbuilding

organization, British Shipbuilders. Although there appear to be few difficulties in setting up an interim state holding company, provision would have to be made for dealing with the problems created by other companies which encountered difficulties and appealed to the Government for aid while still outside the holding company. But union leaders, along with shipbuilding employers, are pressing for an interim strategy in advance of nationalization, geared particularly to gaining much-needed new orders. Mr. Varley and his colleagues are at present studying a number of possibilities including direct shipyard subsidies and improved credit terms for United Kingdom owners placing orders with British yards and orders from nationalized industries. But there

is a reluctance in Whitehall for Britain to act unilaterally since EEC approval would be necessary and the Commission is at present involved in framing rescue measures. Mr. Kaufman, Minister of State for Industry, is shortly to have discussions with his counterparts in Germany and France on the shipbuilding issue and a meeting of top civil servants from all EEC countries is scheduled to take place in Brussels next month, aimed at approving a set of aid measures. In the short term, United Kingdom yards can expect some orders placed under last month's Anglo-Polish agreement and there is hope among some union leaders that a recent visit to the United States by a Whitehall official could produce further orders.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Drax power station ordering: why it is essential to avoid delay

From Mr Mike Thomas, MP for Newcastle upon Tyne East (Labour and Co-operative) and other Northern Members of Parliament.

Sir, It is now over a month since the welcome report of the Central Policy Review Staff on the future of the power plant industry was published, the report itself having been presented to the Government at the beginning of November.

We are concerned at the continuing delay in implementing the report, and in particular the crucially important short-term recommendation relating to the completion of the Drax power station.

The industry's record in export markets, the skill and dedication of its workforce, and the responsible approach adopted by their trade union representatives, reinforce the conclusions of the CP RS: "On grounds of the country's present industrial strategy, the need to sustain employment and the needs of the balance of payments there is a strong case for maintaining in the United Kingdom a power plant manufacturing industry which can both supply the home market and compete successfully overseas."

While the more complex recommendations in the CP RS report will require further discussion, it would be unrealistic to expect the mergers and other rationalization measures which the report advocates to be agreed in detail before the Drax order is placed.

The need for Drax is urgent. Yours faithfully, MIKE THOMAS, (Newcastle)

upon Tyne East, Labour Co-operative, HARRY COWANS (Newcastle upon Tyne Central, Labour), BERNARD CONLAN (head East, Labour), TED GARRETT (Walsby, Labour), ARTHUR BLENKINSOP (Shields, Labour), GILES RADICE (D. Chester-le-Street, Labour), ERNIE FERNYHOUGH (row, Labour), GORDON BAGIER (Sunderland, Labour), FREDERICK WILLEY (S. land North, Labour), DAVID WATKINS (D. Consett, Labour), IAN WIGGLESWORTH (side, Thornaby, Labour Co-operative), ROBERT WOOF (D. Blaydon, Labour), RON LEWIS (Carlisle, L. GEORGE GRANT (North land, Morpeth, Labour), man, the Northern Gr. Labour MPs, House of Commons.

### Report sees craftsmen shortage in year ahead as apprenticeships cut

By Kenneth Owen

Because of a fall in the number of people completing apprentice training, there will be a shortage of craftsmen this year, and in 1978, unless there is a substantial measure of redeployment and better utilization of scarce skills.

This is one conclusion in a report, published today, by a joint committee of the Manpower Service Commission and the National Economic Development Office.

In recent years, the report says, the number of people completing apprentice training fell from an average of 15,000 a year in the early 1970s to an expected average of under 10,500 in the next few years.

This is barely enough to make up for expected promotions of craftsmen, let alone other forms of "wastage".

As well as trends in apprenticeships, the committee looked at earnings in engineering, and at the loss of skilled workers from the engineering industry. Earnings of skilled workers in engineering, they found, have declined relative to those of unskilled workers since 1967. The percentage differential for skilled workers is now lower than it has been at any time in the past 20 years.

Differentials have declined in all regions. The extent of the decline is not related directly to the degree of shortage of skilled labour.

On the loss of skilled workers from the industry, a survey showed that over half the respondents (who had left their employment over the past two years) were now in different occupations. Two-thirds of those who were now in different occupations were no longer in engineering.

Among its recommendations, the committee says:

Management should review their approach to manpower planning in the ways in which the use of skilled manpower can be improved, and this should be done in close collaboration with trade unions.

Management should review career development programmes for craftsmen, and examine other ways to reduce the expressed frustration of some craftsmen at their lack of prospects for advancement.

In a foreword to the report, Sir Robert McIntosh, Director General of the National Economic Development Office, says that shortages of some groups of engineering craftsmen have occurred at all stages in the economic cycle.

The shortages have created production bottlenecks, with harmful effects on industrial output and economic growth—and this could well happen in future periods of economic expansion.

Engineering craftsmen: shortages and related problems, published by NEDO, price £1.10.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT

The following are the monthly figures for Great Britain released by the Department of Employment yesterday:

	Total	Seasonally	Adult
	000s	adjusted	000s
1975			
Jan	742	678	3.0
Feb	757	708	3.1
March	758	728	3.2
April	808	764	3.3
May	813	814	3.6
June	828	858	3.8
July	944	930	4.1
Aug	1,102	956	4.2
Sept	1,097	982	4.3
Oct	1,099	1,044	4.5
Nov	1,120	1,087	4.7
Dec	1,152	1,129	4.9
1976			
Jan	1,252	1,164	5.0
Feb	1,253	1,185	5.1
March	1,235	1,179	5.1
April	1,231	1,186	5.1
May	1,220	1,200	5.2
June	1,278	1,205	5.2
July	1,402	1,257	5.5
Aug	1,440	1,257	5.5
Sept	1,395	1,265	5.5
Oct	1,321	1,253	5.4
Nov	1,316	1,274	5.5
Dec	1,390	1,292	5.6

\* Excluding school leavers  
† Figures not available  
‡ Estimate

#### REGIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES

The following are the regional unemployment figures, seasonally adjusted, released by the Department of Employment:

	Number	Change in 3 months	Rate
		Oct 1976	1976
S East	324,700	+3,467	4.3
E Anglia	34,400	+467	5.0
S West	104,800	+1,033	6.3
W Midlands	122,600	+267	5.3
E Midlands	72,400	+700	4.7
Yorks/H'de	107,400	+67	5.2
N West	189,000	+1,733	6.7
North	98,500	+567	7.4
Wales	76,000	+233	7.3
Scotland	160,900	+3,500	7.4
Gr Britain	1,291,900	+12,933	5.6
N Ireland	53,400	+333	10.0
UK	1,345,300	+13,300	5.7

### London underwriters lose £80m on marine and aviation business

By John Brennan

Insurance Correspondent

Marine insurance underwriters are paying for London's pre-eminence in the international market with their third successive year of losses.

Hit by rate-cutting competition from overseas, claims inflation, currency fluctuations and record ship losses, London's marine and aviation underwriters outside the Lloyd's market face losses for 1976 as high as £80m. This is a fifth of their £400m premium income for the year.

Loss and expense ratios of up to 120 per cent of premiums are being recorded, as underwriters are unable to bring premiums into line with rising claims.

Mr Albert Mann, chairman of London underwriters representing companies in the underwriting market apart from Lloyd's, said yesterday: "In the light of this depressing picture we may all be grateful for the fact that 1975 and 1976 appear, for the moment, to be producing results rather better than anticipated."

But he reported: "Unhappily adequate (premium) rises are seldom obtained because of competition from other markets. The desire to retain business at all costs must be resisted if our hull accounts are to return to a state of profitability."

Company underwriters who, with Lloyd's, handle over £1,000m of marine and aviation business each year have been facing fierce competition from

the United States, Japanese and European insurance markets for a volume of marine businesses restricted by the low level of world trade.

The limits this places on premium increases have restricted income growth at a time when ship casualties have been rising.

In 1976 a record 208 ships were reported as total losses, a fleet of 1.2 million gross tons. The London market also carried a sizeable proportion of the \$100m lost caused by North Sea storms early in the year. And for the second year running the market handled claims on a major warehouse fire in the Middle East, losses this time totalling \$150m.

In the aviation market the year saw the world's worst mid-air collision between a British Airways Trident and an Inex Adria DC-9 over Zagreb, with 176 deaths.

Third party deaths on the ground caused by aircraft increased to 120. And the underwriters hope that the rising trend in casualties will be reflected in more realistic premiums.

Underwriting losses have been increased by exchange rate changes.

Increases in premium income, expressed in sterling, have masked the fact that true premium growth is not keeping pace with exposure... at a time when the market is being asked to protect ever-rising peak values.

### When repair is preferable to replacement

From Mr H. R. McCulloch

Sir, It is impossible to try to show how much the unspectacular public is paying on account of the modern principle of "replace rather than repair". The policy of saving manpower by putting in replacement units has been developed effectively for most things that the majority of people most need and use in this modern technical world.

Efficiently the television technician plugs in printed circuit units in only a few minutes, making a welcome saving of expensive manpower costs; the car mechanic fits in a new carburettor to your car—if you are lucky it is an exchange replacement at only two-thirds the cost of a brand new carburettor—a new pump, a new alternator or whatever part no longer works or is simply broken, all fixed much more quickly and therefore at less cost we are told than any repair work could possibly be carried out.

The same policy is adopted if your gas oven, electric stove, iron, refrigerator, radio, tape recorder or any mechanical or electrical/mechanical appliance goes wrong or simply stops working. Recently I experienced the ultimate in this technique. During the first week of this new year, a near neighbour telephoned to make arrangements concerning some social event for our children, and while talking, the usual observations were made concerning the exceptional cold weather.

The family, with three small children, had suffered the cold unnecessarily for a week, but looking on the brighter side they had warmth at least a week earlier than they would have had by the replacement unit system.

Yours faithfully, H. R. McCULLOCH, The Gravelly, Cranley Road, Burwood Park, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey.

### Tax savings of separation

From Mr David G. Lindsay

Sir, Your tax correspondent's article entitled "Financial problems of a broken marriage" set me calculating.

The tax (including investment income) charge of a married man having three children under 11 and an income of £11,000 pa (£8,000 pa earned by the father and investment incomes of £2,000 pa of the mother) is £4,009. Now, let them separate and let the husband settle £1,000 pa on his wife and each of the three children, and the family's total tax liability promptly falls to £2,336.25, and there will be no investment income surcharge. After April the tax saving of separation will be even more dramatic as child allowances are to be cut drastically, while personal allowances (which children of a separated marriage can enjoy) will remain unaffected.

If the Chancellor makes no other changes in the tax system this year, he ought, at least, to ensure that the family that stays together is not more heavily taxed than the family that divides. Yours faithfully, DAVID G. LINDSAY, 8 Swanton Field, Whitchurch-on-Thames, Oxon RG8 7HP.

come surcharge. After April the tax saving of separation will be even more dramatic as child allowances are to be cut drastically, while personal allowances (which children of a separated marriage can enjoy) will remain unaffected.

If the Chancellor makes no other changes in the tax system this year, he ought, at least, to ensure that the family that stays together is not more heavily taxed than the family that divides. Yours faithfully, DAVID G. LINDSAY, 8 Swanton Field, Whitchurch-on-Thames, Oxon RG8 7HP.

### Differences in US air fares

From Professor Emanuel

Sir, May I, an academic, of figures, comment on explanation of your correspondent Mr L. H. Langley (14) that lower air fares in the United States than Europe are "of course to greater competition?"

Last year I travelled thousands of miles in class by United States airlines and noted the following details: Air California monopoly on the route San Francisco to South Tahoe (230 miles) and a round-trip fare of \$3 route from San Francisco to Reno (250 miles) is set about half a dozen charging a fare of \$65 trip. One may fly from San Francisco to Los Angeles (miles), with numerous each charging about \$60. The hop from San Francisco to Las Vegas (500 miles) \$108 return on about dozen airlines.

Why do some of these seem to be much better than others? Is it because, as Mr Langley argues his curiously phrased there is more competition these routes? No, the routes (San Francisco, Tahoe and San Francisco, Los Angeles) are intra-state whilst the others are inter-state. The fares on inter-state routes are federally controlled, and there is no price variation, regardless of the number of airlines serving those routes. Mr Langley's assertion that competition on most key has brought about lower fares is ludicrous.

I am fed up with the term "academic" as an insult synonymous with incompetence. The slight is particularly irksome coming from a person implicitly claiming expertise in a subject clearly, he either knows or misrepresents. Yours faithfully, DAVID EMANUEL, Visiting Assistant Professor, Faculty of Commerce, UBC, 4575 West 7th Avenue, Vancouver V6R 1X2, British Columbia, Canada, January 18.

### Worse outlook for builders

By Ronald Embley

Worsening of the present recession in the construction industry is forecast today by the building and civil engineering economic development committee of the National Economic Development Office.

New construction output is expected to decline by 8 per cent this year, compared with 1976, and by a further 4 per cent in 1978.

The joint forecasting committee further predicts that the

sector faces structural changes which may be permanent. It fears a loss of capacity both in terms of future output and of employment prospects.

The committee deplores the manner in which public expenditure cuts have affected the industry and is "very resentful" of the burden it has to bear "compared with other parts of industry and the public sector".

Public housing starts are expected to decline sharply.

### Backing for airport plans

By Ronald Kershaw

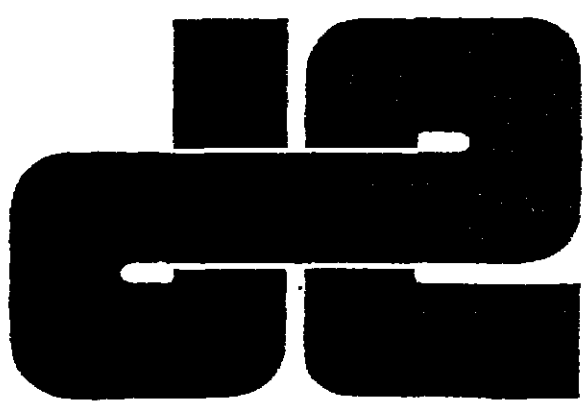
Yorkshire and Humber Development Association has agreed to back the controversial proposed runway extensions at the Leeds/Bradford Airport at Yeaman.

Dr Iain Skewis, association director, said last night the new runway would make a real contribution to the region's development prospects, and create a new industry by bringing to Yorkshire and Humber a substantial air-based holiday business at present

handled by Gatwick, Luton and Manchester.

It is this business that will create many of the 1,700 jobs which the recent government report anticipated for the expanded airport," he said.

Estimates of the cost have been put at £8m, but by the time the scheme is complete it will probably be between £10m and £12m, which will be shared between the three local authorities concerned. Because of past opposition a public inquiry is almost certain to be demanded.



Dunford & Elliott Group

## Buoyant Dunford & Elliott

Message to the shareholders of

Dunford & Elliott from the Chairman, Frank Welsh

## Reject J.F.B.'s Offers

Your Company is now performing extremely well, and profits so far are better than forecast. The substantial investment in new plant is now paying off handsomely. Our markets have come out of recession and are continuing to be strong.

The enhanced cash flow will increase shareholders' funds and be used to repay borrowings. Your Board is firmly convinced that your Company's prospects will be realised and will provide a sound base for future growth.

JFB's offers for your shares do not reflect the increased earnings. They will lead to lower income. On top of that, if you accepted, you would be faced with subscribing to JFB's intended rights issue.

The employees are opposed to the takeover by JFB which they consider could lead to considerable job losses. They believe that industrial relations would be jeopardised.

Do not throw away your rewards. You have suffered eighteen poor months. This year will be good—the first of many good years. These profits rightly belong to you and you should not surrender them to JFB.

You are strongly recommended by your Board and its financial advisers, Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited and Grindlay Brandts Limited, to ignore completely the JFB offers for your shares. Your Directors do not intend to accept the JFB offers in respect of their own shares.

If you have already lodged an acceptance form and want advice on how to withdraw, please telephone Mr. Holdway at 01-588 4545.

Frank Welsh  
Chairman

The Directors of Dunford & Elliott Ltd. have taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated and opinions expressed herein are fair and accurate. All the Directors of Dunford & Elliott Ltd. jointly and severally accept responsibility accordingly.



TO THE EDITOR  
Ordering  
delay

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

# New fodder for pension funds

It is an announcement by the Rail Pension Funds, which are contemplating an offer for Standard Bank shares, that has raised the whole question of the valuation of pension funds. All through last year's dissent and widening of Standard Bank's management, the pension funds were claiming to take only one share to set the sector to rights.



Lord Ryder, chairman of the National Enterprise Board. White Child plans upset by Guinness.

There is the vexed question of the capital gains tax and whether it should be stripped of its tax-exempt status. There is no suggestion that the assets are to be sold wholesale; they are to be incorporated into the existing portfolio. It is selected with this in mind.

It provides grounds for the question of whether the Board should really be itself whether the Board is worth the candle.

Within limits for the February banking figures. Beyond that it is hard to tell. The banks are not expected to pick up in loan demand and are, apparently, worried at the prospect of exceeding the limit modestly as to incur the first level of penalties.

Gold IMF auction today

So far this year gold price movements have been unexciting, with the bullion trading in a fairly narrow range. Indeed, activity on the gold front has been fairly quiet since the last International Monetary Fund auction early last month.

The growing belief in a sustainable, if slow, recovery, diminishing fears over the impact of Mr Carter's new United States President and recently the positive welcome his reflationary remarks have received, have kept gold speculators at bay while encouraging industrial demand.

There was a \$13 rise to \$134 an ounce at the close of trading in London yesterday, but even so it is not expected that at today's auction the IMF will get the \$127 an ounce achieved at the last auction, though most observers expect another over-subscription.

In fact, stability of the gold price has also been helped by the market acclimatising to the auctions every six weeks. From March, auctions will be held monthly, with the offering scaled down from 780,000 ounces to 525,000 ounces at each auction, which should further ease absorption.

White Child & Beney A minority in the cold

Apart from previous purchases by Guinness in the market yesterday, perhaps the chief development in the bid for White Child & Beney was a negative one. And that was the failure of the National Enterprise Board to give minority shareholders the slightest indication of its plans following the Guinness approach.

True, Guinness has been forced into bidding for White Child to outmanoeuvre the NEB whose proposal to take a stake in the company would have diluted Guinness's stake to 35 per cent and made it well nigh impossible to ever consider returning for a full takeover attempt at some stage in the future.

But unless minority shareholders are given some inkling of the NEB's counter proposals to the Guinness move (if indeed it has any) they cannot possibly make up their minds on the Guinness bid.

Certainly, there is not much chance of the NEB proposals going through at next month's extraordinary general meeting of White Child, which is announcing its intention to vote against the alternative of a full bid by the NEB would raise difficult political questions. It is difficult not to avoid the conclusion that the NEB could have been spared this ticklish situation if it had looked slightly further than its nose.

Minority shareholders might like to question the wisdom of their board in creating this situation in the first place when its demands for cash to fund its future investment plans appear to have been subordinate to its desire to see off Guinness as a bidder always in the wings.

In the absence of any guidance from the NEB, shareholders may well—as they appeared to be doing yesterday—sell in the market which is of course just what Guinness wants. Guinness may be forced to offer a trifle more to win the day but if it fails and pulls out of White Child as it threatens to do, the shares will have only one way to go though the fall will probably not be as far as the 30p level Guinness was scaring shareholders with the day before yesterday.

All very unsatisfactory when White Child should have had no trouble at all in finding the £3m it wants practically anywhere outside the NEB.

The market took the view long ago that Hanson Trust was being opportunistic with its bid for Whitecroft, even if the offer of 122p a share in cash was over a third above the pre-bid market price.

Everybody knew the figures for the year would be good and the estimates from Whitecroft yesterday of a 57 per cent increase to £4.85m pre-tax were certainly that. But the offer played by Whitecroft was a 125 per cent increase in the dividend, which put the shares at 8p to 139p.

On the proposed 13.46p gross dividend, Whitecroft yields a prospective 13.28 per cent (or 15.13 per cent at the bid price), which has rather turned on its head the argument from Hanson that a better return could be obtained by accepting the offer and re-investing it in 21 per cent Consols.

Whitecroft The income argument

The market took the view long ago that Hanson Trust was being opportunistic with its bid for Whitecroft, even if the offer of 122p a share in cash was over a third above the pre-bid market price.

Everybody knew the figures for the year would be good and the estimates from Whitecroft yesterday of a 57 per cent increase to £4.85m pre-tax were certainly that. But the offer played by Whitecroft was a 125 per cent increase in the dividend, which put the shares at 8p to 139p.

On the proposed 13.46p gross dividend, Whitecroft yields a prospective 13.28 per cent (or 15.13 per cent at the bid price), which has rather turned on its head the argument from Hanson that a better return could be obtained by accepting the offer and re-investing it in 21 per cent Consols.

Hanson is not much impressed by the earnings argument, claiming that it had anticipated results similar to those now estimated and made due allowance in the bid price. Nor is Hanson worried about the assets play—net tangible assets are 15.2p after allowing for a £602,000 write-down.

Hanson is going to have to take pay attention to this income argument and it looks as though it will now have to pay more to succeed.

Shipbuilders' and repairers' Roy Brown

Secretary-general from his Copenhagen office. The beeping-up of AWES, until now little more than a talking shop, reflects increasing international pressures as the EEC tries to counter Japanese inroads into the shrinking world shipbuilding market.

Still in bond

The slump in Rhodesian bond prices as a result of the latest diplomatic impasse has caused a few professional fingers to be burnt. But the gamblers who make up the school in this extraordinary stock market: backwater are a resilient bunch.

Wedd Durlacher and Alford & Smithers, the only jobbers still to make a book in the stock market yesterday, introduced heavily defensive dealing ranges. But although business was fairly negligible both firms said that cheap buyers probably just outnumbered the sellers.

Golden shot

South African gold shares have not been what you could exactly call a lively market of late, at least as far as London is concerned, and it was during one of the many dull patches that the Messels' "Gold Price

## Industrial strategy: 2, Drop forgings

# Pressing home the case for modernization

Britain's drop forgings industry, a crucial supplier to many manufacturing sectors—particularly the car makers, is urgently in need of modern equipment worth at least £100m if it is to survive in a form large enough to cope with home and export demands.

It is among the important pieces of the country's industrial jigsaw whose development as a strong force to provide a solid base for engineering and other industries has been identified as a national strategic objective.

Yet little progress has been made in persuading the Government to earmark the drop forgers for special treatment.

In some respects the industry has been compared to a ferocious, now receding, lion, considerable help under their own state aid scheme, but as much of the cash needed in the forgings sector is directly connected with environmental issues and Whitehall must observe the EEC ruling that "the polluter pays", specific assistance has been ruled out and the forgers have had to fall back on the more generalised accelerated projects scheme and its successor, the selective investments scheme.

Drop forging is a potentially dangerous, noisy, dirty and arduous occupation, and the picture of the United Kingdom as a modern industrial nation is not helped by the Nedo sponsored industry's sector working party report is of a poor level of investment, out-of-date conditions and a consequent failure to attract sufficient numbers of skilled workers, scientists and engineers.

The industry has been able to achieve a positive return on capital in the past but it has been insufficient to finance investment in technologically superior plant and in better insulated and ventilated buildings to meet pressure from what the report sees as "an increasingly discriminating workforce".

This has led to the call, so far unsuccessful, for additional state aid to enable companies to invest in new productive equipment and buildings, improve working conditions, develop the most efficient production and commercial

practices, and attract and retain skilled labour.

Traditionally, the industry has also faced a highly cyclical pattern of ordering, reflecting the production cycles of its customers. These include the motor industry, which takes up almost 70 per cent of the drop forging capacity, the aircraft, oil, and other energy industries, mining and railways.

The industry is dominated by one of Britain's engineering giants, GKN, which operates eight forging plants and in 1975 accounted for 55 per cent of the industry's total deliveries.

Continuing the series of occasional articles on important sectors of the United Kingdom manufacturing industry which are cooperating with the Government to reduce obstacles to growth and efficiency.

varies. Total industry output in 1975 was 555,000 tonnes worth £244m.

The recession has forced the drop forgers to reduce capacity utilization to about 70 per cent, with some machines working full time and others standing idle. As long as the economic upturn is not too rapid, it appears that the spare capacity should be sufficient to cope with demand.

Twenty-eight per cent of drop forging's total labour force of 26,000 are skilled craftsmen, a higher proportion than many other industries, and the working party stressed the need for companies to pursue more active policies to recruit, train and retain labour.

The assistance of the Engineering Industry Training Board was called for, but further discussions on the precise nature of what help is needed are taking place before an approach is made.

In the long-term, the only way to attract the scarce skills required will be to improve dramatically the conditions in forging plants. Noise is perhaps the biggest problem and since the Control of Pollution Act came into force, drop forgers have faced growing pressure to reduce night and early morning work with the result that many are having difficulty running two shifts.

Sound insulation and air conditioning are expensive and beyond the means of some companies. A recent study estimated the cost of such equipment at anything between £7 and £11 per sq ft.

Large investment is also necessary if drop hammers are to be replaced by quieter, higher productivity presses. The working party estimated that 1,100 hammers turn out 60 per cent of Britain's drop forging production: 115 presses are responsible for 55 per cent and 80 horizontal forging machines for 5 per cent.

It is clear that to cope with higher demand and combat foreign competition, the United Kingdom forging industry is in urgent need of a higher rate of investment in up-to-date plant, particularly if it is to join the export drive. Output per man at present does not match up to that of Britain's overseas competitors.

The West German industry has spent large sums on 6,000-12,000 ton presses and on automated equipment and is now seen as a major threat to British companies in overseas markets. Although much of the industry's output is exported as components of other products, direct exports in 1975 were only 11 per cent of output.

Surprisingly, in spite of some government help in providing figures, the working party has been unable to study reliable statistics on imports of forgings to the United Kingdom although they are thought to be "significant".

Only by comparing the industry's capabilities with those of its foreign counterparts can its competitive position be fully assessed and the working party suggested a detailed review of the West German drop forgers.

It was not self evident, said the report, that the United Kingdom industry's present structure was conducive to the most efficient use of demand for its products. It was also not clear if the industry was sufficiently aware of the potential for penetration of certain sections of the traditional drop forging market by other products.

Edward Townsend



A 1,000 tonne hammer press forming hollow axle ends at the Darlington plant of Garringtons, a company in the GKN Forgings group. GKN, which operates eight forging plants, accounted for 55 per cent of the industry's deliveries in 1975.

# Motor insurers as reluctant tax collectors

John Brennan

Talks at Cabinet level are in progress over the Government's plan to add a road accident levy of £3 a vehicle to motor insurance premiums later this year.

Detailed proposals for the scheme, which was first raised in the Queen's Speech last year, are expected to be published before the end of the month, but the Government has already run into a barrage of protest from the insurance companies and insurance brokers and motoring organizations.

As the insurers are cast in the key role of tax collectors under the plan, their opposition may result in changes to the original idea. But whatever the outcome of the discussions, the levy has already had an impact on motor premium planning for this year.

If the original timetable is adhered to—and the insurance companies are expected to raise the £3 from owners of the country's 17,500,000 vehicles during the financial year 1977/78—the timing of the new charge and of any premium increases already in the pipeline will be critical if companies are to avoid a rash of policy switching.

Companies with rate increases planned for this year want to keep rate charges as far away as possible from the levy notice. They believe that motorists receiving renewal notices showing both the levy and a higher premium are bound to look for temporarily cheaper cover from companies whose rates have yet to be brought into line with higher claims costs.

The timing problem is only the tip of an iceberg of difficulties for the companies. The Insurance Brokers' Council has

adhered to—and the insurance companies are expected to raise the £3 from owners of the country's 17,500,000 vehicles during the financial year 1977/78—the timing of the new charge and of any premium increases already in the pipeline will be critical if companies are to avoid a rash of policy switching.

Companies with rate increases planned for this year want to keep rate charges as far away as possible from the levy notice. They believe that motorists receiving renewal notices showing both the levy and a higher premium are bound to look for temporarily cheaper cover from companies whose rates have yet to be brought into line with higher claims costs.

The timing problem is only the tip of an iceberg of difficulties for the companies. The Insurance Brokers' Council has

adhered to—and the insurance companies are expected to raise the £3 from owners of the country's 17,500,000 vehicles during the financial year 1977/78—the timing of the new charge and of any premium increases already in the pipeline will be critical if companies are to avoid a rash of policy switching.

Companies with rate increases planned for this year want to keep rate charges as far away as possible from the levy notice. They believe that motorists receiving renewal notices showing both the levy and a higher premium are bound to look for temporarily cheaper cover from companies whose rates have yet to be brought into line with higher claims costs.

The timing problem is only the tip of an iceberg of difficulties for the companies. The Insurance Brokers' Council has

adhered to—and the insurance companies are expected to raise the £3 from owners of the country's 17,500,000 vehicles during the financial year 1977/78—the timing of the new charge and of any premium increases already in the pipeline will be critical if companies are to avoid a rash of policy switching.

Companies with rate increases planned for this year want to keep rate charges as far away as possible from the levy notice. They believe that motorists receiving renewal notices showing both the levy and a higher premium are bound to look for temporarily cheaper cover from companies whose rates have yet to be brought into line with higher claims costs.

The timing problem is only the tip of an iceberg of difficulties for the companies. The Insurance Brokers' Council has

adhered to—and the insurance companies are expected to raise the £3 from owners of the country's 17,500,000 vehicles during the financial year 1977/78—the timing of the new charge and of any premium increases already in the pipeline will be critical if companies are to avoid a rash of policy switching.

Companies with rate increases planned for this year want to keep rate charges as far away as possible from the levy notice. They believe that motorists receiving renewal notices showing both the levy and a higher premium are bound to look for temporarily cheaper cover from companies whose rates have yet to be brought into line with higher claims costs.

The timing problem is only the tip of an iceberg of difficulties for the companies. The Insurance Brokers' Council has

differentials in the charge for a 500cc Fiat and a 30-ton articulated truck or for high risk and safe drivers?

Perhaps an accurate costing of the exercise will show that there are more efficient ways of raising a further £50m or so for the National Health Service. Motorists can only hope so, for the costs of running the scheme must add more than just the levy to premium charges.

So far this year the insurance companies have shown themselves willing to allow higher claims costs to run ahead of premium increases. The Prudential, insuring some 500,000 motorists, has pegged its rise to 5 per cent and is to "let the rest of the market overtake" in premium terms this year.

General Accident, the largest of the composite motor insurers with policies covering 1,500,000 vehicles, recently increased its private car rates by 12 per cent from February 1.

Guardian Royal Exchange and Eagle Star, rated second and third behind General Accident in the scale of the motor business with one million and 900,000 policies respectively, are understood to be reviewing premium rates.

Phoenix Commercial Union and Sun Alliance, all of which have held premium rates for some time, may be expected to

follow General Accident's lead with increases this year of about 10 per cent.

While this picture of higher rates may be of no comfort to motorists, it does mean that the costs of motor cover are falling in real terms as the companies are now facing claims costs rising at a rate of more than 15 per cent a year.

Motor insurance has never been a licence to print money for the companies, although the more selective approach of Lloyd's underwriters to the market has enabled them to record profits in all but one of the past 30 years on their one-fifth of the private motorists' market. The main companies' underwriting profits of £12,700,000 in 1973 and £1,500,000 in 1974 stand against the 1971 loss of £3,500,000 and losses of £2m in 1972 and £4,600,000 in 1975, while they probably no more than broke even last year.

What is lost in underwriting terms is, however, made up in investment income on premiums received. Premium income, up to £623m in 1975, paid out investment funds and supports what, even after an average 45 per cent increase in premiums in the last two years is still one of the most competitive and consequently one of the cheapest motor insurance markets in the developed world.

# Hickson & Welch

Group's most successful year: 70% increase in profit

I am pleased to report that our group has had the most successful year since we became a public company in 1951. We reached a pre-tax profit of £7.87m; an achievement in which all concerned can be justifiably proud. This increase of profit of some 70% over last year is particularly noteworthy for our group in the industries in which we operate.

1976 was our 25th year as a public company. Over those twenty-five years pre-tax profits have grown from £140,000 to £7.87m.

There has been no real boom in the chemical industry, but there has been a general improvement in demand for our products. As a result the 20% unused capacity I mentioned last year was largely taken up during the year.

Another reason for our good performance was that a number of productive capital projects came on stream early enough in the year to have a significant effect and, equally important, there was a demand for the increased production.

Good Financial Condition

During the year net overall borrowing by the group was reduced by £1.95m, to approximately £3.0m. Bank interest came down from £743,000 to £442,000. Thus our group is in a very good financial condition with considerable borrowing capability.

Increased capital expenditure during the current year will, I expect result in somewhat higher borrowings. I am, however, satisfied that our present financial arrangements are more than adequate to meet the increased demands.

Capital Expenditure to Increase

Last year we had planned to spend some £3.6m, and spent £3.3m, by far the major part being in the U.K. In the current year we are planning to spend some £6.0m, of which £5.5m, will be in the U.K. and of this £5.5m, will be in the chemical companies. I need hardly say that this is the largest capital programme we have embarked upon. This year there is a somewhat larger proportion of non-productive expenditure than is usual, but it will be followed by further expenditure on productive plant in the years immediately ahead.

Future Prospects

We have made a better start to the present financial year than we had made at this time last year. I again forecast that our group will make more profit in the current year than last, but it would be unrealistic to expect us to make the same proportionate leap forward.

These extracts are from the 1976 Annual Report and Statement by the Chairman, Dr. T. Harrington. The full version can be obtained from the Secretary, Castletford, West Yorkshire WF10 2JT.

Year ended 30th September	1976	1975
Group profit before taxation	£7,870,000	£4,653,000
Earnings per ordinary share	3,854	2,217
Total ordinary dividend	599	545
	(18.58085%)	(16.8918%)
Investment in new capital expenditure	3,289	3,038
Turnover	54,480	42,058
Export sales of the U.K. companies	20,500	14,760
Earnings: pence per share	59.77	34.39
*Net		

CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS HICKSON AND TIMBER PRESERVERS

## Business Diary: Building bloc • Sea of troubles

a of a new pressure do for the professions CBI does for manufacturing industry, whose Business Diary's Ross has been following, took on yesterday.

Walker, the pro of the idea, is not in his campaign when day he hands over to the hands of the Association of Incorporated Chartered Surveyors.

With Parkin's back to continue his campaign and said yesterday that now confident that he nucleus of such an in 16 construction professional bodies who have expressed interest, has been one outright from the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

Attempts in this field to have miscarried, and he is chary of Walker's member bodies of the association should recognize the professional quality

of bankruptcies among the professions due to the construction slump. He then proposes to call a meeting at which the IAAS ideas could be put on the table with those of the other bodies, and a common approach hammered out.

One of the other guests yesterday was Sir Maurice Laing, chairman of John Laing Construction, honorary member of IAAS and founder-president of the CBI.

He said: "The professions in the (construction) industry must stand together to go and see that their view and importance is recognized because if they do not, nobody else will. It is clear that today all that matters is strength."

Relaunch

As we predicted the other day, Roy Brown, deputy director of the United Kingdom Shipbuilders and Repairers' National Association, has been appointed director of the Association of West European Shipbuilders.

A Scots lawyer, Brown was formally appointed during a get-together of the various interested shipbuilding associations in AWES from the EEC and Scandinavia held at Heathrow yesterday.



Shipbuilders' and repairers' Roy Brown

secretary-general from his Copenhagen office. The beeping-up of AWES, until now little more than a talking shop, reflects increasing international pressures as the EEC tries to counter Japanese inroads into the shrinking world shipbuilding market.

Still in bond

The slump in Rhodesian bond prices as a result of the latest diplomatic impasse has caused a few professional fingers to be burnt. But the gamblers who make up the school in this extraordinary stock market: backwater are a resilient bunch.

Wedd Durlacher and Alford & Smithers, the only jobbers still to make a book in the stock market yesterday, introduced heavily defensive dealing ranges. But although business was fairly negligible both firms said that cheap buyers probably just outnumbered the sellers.

The dozen or so bonds listed in London have been in default since UDI in 1965. But with something like £130m due to British holders in capital and rolled-up interest there have always been speculators prepared to bet on an eventual political settlement, and subsequent payment by the Rhodesian government.

Last September when Ian Smith agreed to talks, the price of the most marketable stocks—21 per cent 65-70—trebled in value to over £60 almost overnight, although that was still less than half its theoretical value.

But as the Genera talks dragged on and a quick settlement seemed ever more remote prices began to slide before plunging to just over £30 yesterday.

Nevertheless, judging by yesterday's trade there are still people around prepared to take a gamble at the new level. Foreign banks and a number of stockbrokers are reputed to be among speculators involved, but the jobbers of course never divulge anything about their clients.

As a dealer at Wedd said yesterday: "Let's just say I haven't done any institutional business."

Golden shot

South African gold shares have not been what you could exactly call a lively market of late, at least as far as London is concerned, and it was during one of the many dull patches that the Messels' "Gold Price



## Shipbuilders despair as orders hit 10-year low

By Peter Hill  
Industrial Correspondent

Britain's shipbuilding order book has sunk to its lowest level for 10 years, and faces serious contraction unless new orders can be secured in the next three to six months.

The desperate need for them was underlined yesterday by Mr Geoffrey Gilbertson, chairman of the now-disbanded shipbuilding industry economic development committee, against the background of the latest survey issued by the Shipbuilders and Repairers National Association.

In an open letter to management and union leaders, Mr Gilbertson said: "The committee has emphasized the need for an immediate short-term policy, without prejudice to the development of one for the longer term."

"The industry's order book is much smaller than it was. It is still shrinking and it is unevenly distributed. There is a desperate need to win further new orders over the next three to six months."

The SRNA commented: "While the orders taken during 1976 showed an improvement on the extremely low figure for 1975, they are still far below what is required."

### Indo-UK symposium

A symposium of Indo-British collaboration in engineering developments in third world countries is to be held in London today.

## Company pioneers £65,000 brain scanner using isotope technique

By Kenneth Owen  
Technology Correspondent

A medical diagnosis machine similar to the X-ray scanner developed by EMI, but which uses isotope emission instead of X-rays and is about one-quarter the price, is being demonstrated at the Royal Institution in London.

In combining the isotope emission technique with the computerized axial tomography or CAT method of scanning—which gives a detailed picture of a cross-sectional "slice" of the brain or other part of the body—the machine is claimed to be the first of its type.

It has been developed by J & P Engineering of Reading, Berkshire, a small private company best known for electronic instruments for use in hospitals, universities and research establishments. Its price is £65,000.

Using the isotope technique, a radioactive chemical is injected into the patient's bloodstream, and its gamma radiation detected and used to provide a picture of the area under examination.

Advantages claimed for the CAT method of isotope scanning are that it can locate deep-seated pathological structures which would otherwise be obscured; it gives a view in a new dimension to help the surgeon or radiotherapist, and it gives additional diagnostic information because of the greater detail and precision of the resulting picture.

The J & P machine is known as the Tomoscaner. The patient lies on a couch and the twin detectors rotate around the part of the body being examined at six-degree intervals. Normally the scan will take from four to seven minutes to complete. Computer programmes to

convert the detected measurements into the final picture have been written with the assistance of the Department of Medical Physics at Aberdeen University.

According to Mr Anthony Bernard, managing director of J & P Engineering, the Tomoscaner will be complementary in use to the EMI scanner.

Initially, the company plans to aim in particular at the export market. Our Medical Correspondent writes: As soon as the first CAT scanners made by EMI are installed in hospitals in 1977, it was obvious that the technique was a major advance. Compared with existing methods the new test gave clearer pictures of the internal organs at much less risk to the patient.

## £18m grants from EEC to retrain UK workers

From Michael Hornsby  
Brussels, Jan 25

Britain has been allocated 43.34 million units of account (£18m) in the third series of applications for grants from the European Community's social fund, approved by the European Commission for 1976. Total grants approved for all nine Community members in this third tranche amount to about £60m.

The funds are intended mainly for retraining workers in declining industries. In addition to the above sums, a commitment to provide £43m in aid for retraining schemes over the next two years has also been agreed. Britain's share will be £18m.

The third tranche of social fund grants certainly overstates Britain's share over 1976 as a whole, which cannot yet be precisely calculated. In 1975 however Britain's share was about 25 per cent and averaged about 25 per cent during the three previous years. The other two big beneficiaries are Italy and Ireland.

Among the poorer regions of Britain, Northern Ireland claims a large portion of social fund resources. Of interest in the

latest share-out is the provision of some £3m over the next three years for the retraining of 12,000 newspaper printers in Britain who face redundancy because of plans to introduce new technology.

This year will be important for the fund because its operation and purpose come up for review. The Commission is expected to submit proposals for the fund's reform by the end of February, and a final decision on them is due to be taken by the Council of Ministers acting for the Nine by the beginning of May.

There is general agreement that procedures for releasing money from the fund need to be greatly accelerated. Complaints about delays have mounted. Britain, for example, had grants worth £40m approved in 1975, but had actually received only £3m of this by the end of last year.

The Commission may also raise the ceiling on the share of the cost of retraining projects which can be met out of EEC funds from 50 per cent to 65 per cent. It is felt that the lower limit has seriously diminished the benefit the Community's poorest regions derive from the fund.

## Dutch facing mass union action on pay

Utrecht, Jan 25.—Holland's largest trades union federation, the FNV, said it has drawn up plans for industrial action in the second half of next week or the following week.

Its decision follows the breakdown of industry by industry wage talks; but it cannot be put into effect until the federation has secured agreement among member unions and given the employers five days' notice.

The country's second largest union federation, the CNV, said it is also preparing action. The two federations would carry out any action independently although they were working together in the building sector.

Wage negotiations at Philips Gloeilampenfabrieken NV and Royal Dutch/Shell broke down yesterday over disagreement about whether the indexation of wages to prices should continue.

This point was the cause of the breakdown in national wage talks last November and subsequent industry by industry talks.—Reuter.

### Slump in wine sales alarms merchants

There was an "alarming" 12.8 per cent fall in wine sales in October, compared with October, 1975, according to the Wine and Spirit Association. Imports accounted for most of it.

Mr George Bull, chairman of the association said that "to read that movement is down by over 12 per cent is most alarming".

## Top changes at Ozalid Group board

Mr N. J. Kieley, chairman and chief executive of Ozalid Group Holdings, is to become chairman of Ozalid International. Mr B. P. Hayman, a director of Ozalid Group Holdings, is to be executive chairman of Ozalid (UK), embracing Ozalid Group (Export) and Ozalid (Trade). Mr A. R. Beeber, a director of Ozalid Group Holdings, and chairman and chief executive of Arkwright Inc, USA, is to become responsible, on behalf of Ozalid International, for the group's other investments in the western hemisphere.

Mr P. J. Lewis, a director of Ozalid Group Holdings, and group marketing director, is to join the board of Ozalid International. Mr C. G. Ward, who has been elected chairman of Benjamin Peleat and Sons (Holdings) in succession to the late Mr Cecil Jackson, Mr Wardle remains group managing director.

Mr John James will be managing director of Comp Air Construction and Mining from March 1. Mr Ron Tills has been appointed to the board of John Haig.

Mr K. Trickett (left) managing director of Compeda and Mr R. Rowntree, new managing director of Phonotax.

Mr Keith Trickett has been appointed managing director of Compeda, the new subsidiary of the National Research Development Corporation.

Mr Rudge Rowntree has become managing director of Phonotax. He takes over from Mr Basil Becker, chairman of the group.

Mr E. J. Downey is to become chairman of Baker Perkins, Australia, in March. Mr D. A. Jones is to be managing director and Mr K. P. Corcoran, deputy managing director, Mr R. L. Underley, who has been chairman and managing director of the company, is returning to the United Kingdom.

Mr J. J. Edwards, Mr D. C. Greenwood, Mr C. W. Joyce and Mr I. N. Sleeth join the board.

Mr Michael Younger has been made a vice-president of Arthur D. Little International.

Mr J. C. Kelly has become a director of Thompson Graham (Reinsurance) Brokers. Mr S. T. Emanuel and Mr M. S. Hill are to become directors of Thompson Graham Insurance Services.

Mr M. F. Baird has joined the board of Thompson Graham (Underwriting Management), joins the board of Thomas Walker.

Mr Patrick Griffith chairman of Turner & Newall, has been elected vice-chairman of the British Road Federation.

Mr R. W. Freeman has been made managing director designate of Containerway and Roadferry. He will succeed Mr R. G. Davies who retires later in the year.

Mr E. J. Furness and Mr A. Smith have joined the board of Beaver Group. Mr F. W. Merz has retired.

Mr David Hurley, the managing director of Visionaire, has been made chairman of the Council of the National Television Rental Association. Mr Sidney Parker, managing director of Thorn Television Rentals.

Mr B. R. Bensly, managing director of Blackstone, becomes chairman of The British Internal Combustion Engines Manufacturers' Association.

## FINANCIAL NEWS

### Electricals and toys the powers in Cowan

By Richard Allen

Cowan de Groot, the toys and electrical wholesaling group, reports that sales are still buoyant after an interim profits improvement of 29 per cent.

In the six months to October 31 pre-tax profits reached £719,000 against £556,000 on a turnover 25 per cent ahead at £11.7m. The interim dividend goes up from 0.77p gross to 0.85p. Last year's total was 2.38p.

Mr E. A. de Groot, chairman, says that in view of the most encouraging upturn in interim profits the group is confidently anticipating an excellent year.

The toy and giftware division which accounts for around 40 per cent of total sales has followed up an excellent 1976 Christmas by taking record orders at the Harrogate Toy Fair. Benefits from this will continue well into the 1977/78 financial year.

The other major division, electricals and hardware, has maintained steady progress and the recent upsurge in consumer spending is expected to provide added stimulus, particularly in electricals.

Recent acquisitions Richard Kelly and Electrical Wholesalers of Dublin have made significant contributions while W. F. Horwath, the hardware wholesaler taken over in December should contribute around £200,000 to year-end profits.

Supply difficulties in the Russian shop division have now been overcome and the group is trading satisfactorily. The machinery division has also achieved good results.

### Hestair extends offer for S & J

Hestair is extending its offer for Spear & Jackson until February 3. But it is not raising its three-for-two terms, despite acceptances of only 7.5 per cent. Hestair now holds 27.88 per cent.

Hestair's share dropped 3p to 8p on the news, valuing its offer at 120p a share. Spear & Jackson's market price was 116p, unchanged on the day.

Spear & Jackson still tells shareholders to reject the bid.

## Lincroft now ready to resume climb

In a tough year to September 30 for textiles Lincroft Kilgour, the menswear maker and textiles group all but held its own. Indeed sales rose a bit from £9.44m to £9.85m, but pre-tax profits slipped from £769,408 to £764,959. Luckily tax fell more sharply, so net profits climbed from £418,918 to £504,547.

The result was earnings a share of 10.37p against 8.58p and a final 1.91p net takes up the total dividend by the maximum from 2.32p to 3.10p, or 4.77p gross.

The directors think that exchange rate swings are here to stay, and their impact now falls directly on profits, and not as before, on capital reserves and extraordinary items.

Lincroft does around two fifths of business overseas, including the Far East, and the new exchange rate treatment means that the 1975 pre-tax profit was £726,961 on the old basis against the new style £769,408.

The group says that last year was difficult but Mr David Holland, finance director, says though it is held back by slow world economic recovery, profits in the first six months were only £252,000.

The group is at once a Savile Row tailor, selling suits, and a mail order houses such as Littlewoods, and an exporter of high quality cloth.

Mr Holland speculates that one day Lincroft could find itself part of another group.

### Henderson-Ktn's modest hopes

The pre-tax profits of Henderson-Kent, the retail furnishing group, rose 12 per cent to £489,000 in the six months to September 30.

Sales for the March quarter are not expected to match the exceptional levels achieved last year but the board still expects the group to finish the year with a "modest increase" in profit over the record £137m achieved in 1975-76.

Turnover in the half year went up from £7.34m to £8.6m. Earnings a share rose from 3.3p to 4p, and the dividend is 1.54p gross against 1.23p.

### ML's 60 pc setback after work-to-rule

The board of M. L. Holdings, the Slough-based engineering

## Farm co-op may bid £2 for Carr's Milling

The rise in the share Carr's Milling Industries 30p to 37p in five working days has prompted West Cumbria Farmers to report that made an approach "might or might not" be an offer for Carr's at 45p a share. It would value at £2.2m.

WCF—advised by S. G. burg, is the largest agricultural cooperative in the United Kingdom. It has 22,000 or so members, and an "extensive" relationship with Carr's.

It had share capital reserves at December £7.2m, and 1976 profits tax were £1.3m.

Carr's is based in Carlisle. It ranges from animal feed to flour milling. In the 7 August 28, pre-tax profit from £693,000 to a £737,000 after a season in profits in the second year.

The bakeries division has a turnover of £1.2m, and pre-tax profits by 36 per cent to £424,000.

The board says that the group's sales policy continues to bring satisfactory results. There is no loss of impetus overseas. In spite of economic uncertainty, the board is confident.

In the whole of 1975-76 pre-tax profits soared 159 per cent to a record £928,000.



### Rate changes

National Westminster Bank

announces that for balances in its

books as from and including

Wednesday, 26th January, 1977

its Base Rate for lending is reduced

from 14% to 13% per annum

and its Deposit Rate on all amounts lodged, subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal, is 9% per annum

Saving Accounts will now

attract interest at 9% per annum.

All other rates remain unchanged

## Hill Samuel Base Rate

Hill Samuel & Co Limited announce that with effect from Wednesday, January 26th, 1977, their Base Rate for lending will be decreased from 14 per cent to 13 per cent per annum.

Interest payable under the Bank's Demand Deposit Scheme on sums of £500 up to £100,000 will be at the rate of 11 per cent per annum. Interest rates for larger amounts will be quoted on application.

Hill Samuel & Co. Limited

100 Wood Street

London EC2P 2AJ

Telephone: 01-628 8011



## Standard Chartered announces that with effect from Tuesday, January 25th the following annual rates will apply

Base rate.....13%

Deposit rate....9½%

Standard Chartered Bank Limited

## CLYDESDALE BANK INTEREST RATES

Clydesdale Bank Limited announces that with effect from 26th January, 1977, its Base Rate for lending is being decreased from 14% to 13% per annum.

## Barclays Bank Base Rate.

Barclays Bank Limited and Barclays Bank International Limited

announce that with effect from the close

of business on 25th January, 1977, their

Base Rate was decreased from 14% to

13% per annum.

The basic interest rate for deposits

was decreased by 1% from 11%

to 9½% per annum.

BARCLAYS

BARCLAYS

BARCLAYS

Reg. Office: 54 Lombard Street, EC3P 3AH

Reg. No's 48839 and 102619.

## Williams & Glyn's

announce

that with effect from

Wednesday, January 26th 1977

the following rates

will apply

Base rate..... 13% p.a.

Deposit rate..... 9½% p.a.

Savings account 9½% p.a.

WILLIAMS & GLYN'S BANK LTD ✱



## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

## Markets

## New MLR hopes check a retreat

Learning banks' decision to put some temporary on equities after a light profit-taking on 11 am and 2 pm, the x put on more than six x swing from a loss of 2.4. Thereafter, the market moved on a lack of through and, by the x index stood just 0.1 377.

The base rate bundle our way, equity dealers are king for another MLR Friday with a majority of either one half or two per cent.

The days of the week have not the opinion that would take a few days to solidify their recent gains. Because of their ability, the money market made little impact, the market, which had long been on Monday, continued to move under the influence of the banks' base rates.

bank shares were dominated by base-rate considerations, but although finished unchanged at 1.35, there has been some firm interest. Yesterday morning buying order for a quarter of a million was executed. Market is that Barclays will rise its 1976 results with issue, probably of more than 10m, but that this will increase the share price.

Indication from the MLR of a possible rise in the discount rate in the day that the England was adopting a line on interest rates at MLR on a seven-year period, the best below its best, and on the day still up to a point, were again a feature market, while long needed at a more sedate rally by around 1.35. The "cap" Treasury 133 t 1993, in modest at 296.1 per cent, but drew, indicating that e raising the selling e stock closed at 96.3 shares recouped e of up to 1.35 rate cuts with Barclays' national Westminster. Lloyds 218p all closed. Faring slightly

worse was Midland with a rumpy loss to 278p, while elsewhere the apparent breakdown of the Rhodesia talks left Standard Chartered 10p lower at 315p.

In electricals, GEC responded to a favourable mention and gained 2p to 177p, while others to go ahead were Hoover 5p to 240p, International Computers 2p to 169p and Ever Ready 1p to 136p. But possible repercussions from the Drax power station failure had Keyrolle Parsons 5p off at 130p after a "low" of 126p, while Decca was also weak at 250p, down by 5p.

Bid and speculative stocks continued to abound. Whitecroft 8p healthier at 139p after the board's rejection of the Hanson terms and a bullish profit forecast. Carr's Milling put on 7p to 43p on news of possible terms worth 45p from West Cumberland Farmers and Standard Trust jumped 9p to 124p on an approach from the BR pension fund.

After the Guinness move, White Child Beney went ahead another 3p to 66p and Jackson's were unchanged at 116p after news of low acceptance and an extension of the terms from Hestair, lower by 3p to 80p.

But hoping for further moves by Johnson Firth Brown, up a penny to 56p, the biggest percentage rise was recorded by Dunford & Elliott which jumped 5p to 63p in the "A" shares. In addition, there was a bullish statement from the Dunford board.

Other speculative spots were: Wilkinson Match, 7p to 159p, Northwest, 2p to 82p, Dolan Packaging, 6p to 55p, A. J. Miller, 6p, and on fresh bid talk, FMC, which rose a penny to 74p.

Demand in a thin market put Robert McBride 9p to the good at 179p. Minority terms from Lomrho saw firmness in Central Line Securities at 32p, mentioned here. Lomrho itself, in front of figures, eased a penny to close at 76p.

Among the "blue chips", signs of firmness in shippings with Reederei A\* gaining 2 1/2p to 80p, British & Commonwealth, 2p to 232p, and Furness Withy, 2p to 212p. The pick of oils was BP, with a rise of 6p to 806p and Ultramar, which rose 4p to 140p.

Gold shares were weak behind the dollar premium with shares of up to 50p. The Rhodesia situation did not help RTZ, off 7p to 183p, and De Beers, 10p to 190p.

Equity turnover on January 24 was 164.04m (15.452 bargains). Active stocks yesterday: 235. Board proposes dividend totalling 2.6m francs (unchanged from last year) on cap of 3m francs.

Back in financials, properties were helped by interest rate considerations and a rise in strength from Haslemere, up 5p to 180p, Berkeley Hambro, 5p to 75p, MEPC, 65p, and Capital & Counties, 14p, the last two better by a penny. Some insurance went ahead, notably Refuse, 5p to 108p, Peacocks to 200p, Sun Alliance, 3p to 413p, and Hogg Robinson, 3p to 128p.

The other side of the coin had Sedwick Forbes lower by 5p to 228p. There were also

Maples' shares have risen 4p to 91p in little more than a week on speculation that the group will announce soon that it has fully let its Tottenham Court Road, London, site. This done, the site, once said to be worth £25m, will be sold to repay borrowings.

Gold shares were weak behind the dollar premium with shares of up to 50p. The Rhodesia situation did not help RTZ, off 7p to 183p, and De Beers, 10p to 190p.

Equity turnover on January 24 was 164.04m (15.452 bargains). Active stocks yesterday: 235. Board proposes dividend totalling 2.6m francs (unchanged from last year) on cap of 3m francs.

## Latest dividends

Company (and value)	Ord	Year	Pay	Year's	Prev
Abbey Panels (25p) Fin	1.35	480	date	total	year
Capital Landries (10p) Int	1.3	12	7/3	1.3	1.25
Cowan de Groot (10p) Int	0.55	0.5	31/3	—	1.55
Free State Devis Int	4	0.73	10/3	—	2.01
Hale Properties (25p) Int	0.5	0.46	7/3	—	1.5
Henderson-Kenton (20p) Int	1.0	0.8	28/2	—	1.98
Leda Inv (20p) S Int	1.49	1.36	28/2	2.4	2.21
London & Lancashire (10p)	1.91	1.74	13/4	3.10	2.21
M. L. Holdings (25p) Int	1.01	1.01	7/4	—	3.46
Scottish, Eng (20p) Int	0.6	0.3	11/3	—	0.9

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere are shown on a gross basis. \* Adjusted for scrip. \* Cents a share.

## Land raising \$20m in year Eurobond issue

Republic of Iceland is \$20m by means of a Eurobond issue through national underwriting managed by First Europe, Credit Suisse Velde, Hambros Bank, and the Landesbank Giro.

The Singapore Government is going to issue a 40m Swiss franc 12-year bond issue in Switzerland. The issue is to be managed by Union Bank of Switzerland, with Credit Suisse and Swiss Bank Corporation as co-managers. The coupon rate is expected to be fixed between February 10 and 12. The bonds are to be listed in Switzerland.

The European Investment Bank plan a private placement of up to 75m florins worth of 8 per cent seven-year Euro-guilder notes priced at par. Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank is arranging the issue. The notes will be redeemed on February 15, 1984, with early redemption not allowed.

The State of Israel has filed with the Securities Exchange Commission a 20-year 5 1/2 per cent dollar bond to be sold through the Development Corporation for Israel. The Israel Government will use the proceeds for investment in the country's economic sectors, including housing, community facilities and industry.

## Briefly

**DUPONT-SHAKEPEARE**  
Dupont has bought further 60,000 ord in Joseph Shakespeare and now has 1.06m shares (13.8 per cent).

**FREE STATE DEVELOPMENT**  
Pre-tax profits of Free State Development and Investment Corp. up from R282,000 to R444,000 for half-year to Dec 31. No tax (same). Interim payment unchanged at 4 cents a share.

**HALES PROPERTIES**  
Pre-tax profit for half-year to Sept 30, \$4,000 (\$37,000). Gross income effectively maintained at 1.12p. Board confident that year's results will compare favourably with last year.

**PEEL MILLS (HLDGS)**  
Turnover for year to April 3, 1976 fell from £1m to £184,000. Pre-tax profit £3,000 (loss £32,000). Chairman looks forward to a more successful 1976-77.

**DAVENPORTS BREWERY**  
Chairman told annual meeting that since end of financial year, sales were slightly up. However, profits were just down. Investment in 1976-77 will be twice that of last year.

**R. & W. HAWTHORN, LESLIE**  
Board confirms that annual meeting adjourned from Dec 14 will be held on March 8. Annual dividend of 10p for 1976, will be paid by mid-Feb.

**CNT GROUP**  
At the annual meeting of Cement Manufacturing and Trading Group, chairman, Mr. N. N. Hickman, reported that sales to date in the current year were 21 per cent higher than the corresponding last year. CNT should this year see a "definite increase in profits".

**LONDON & MANCHESTER**  
London and Manchester Assurance and General Insurance Co. Ltd. reported that sales to date in the current year were 21 per cent higher than the corresponding last year. CNT should this year see a "definite increase in profits".

**NORWEST HOLST**  
Norwest Holst has completed acquisition of the 40 per cent of John Jones (Scotland) not already owned. Price: £480,000 cash.

**LONDON CITY & WESTCLIFF**  
Under provisions of Trust Deed constituting 61 per cent unsecured loan stock 1965-85, now that Lomrho has bought a majority of London City and Westcliff, the company will be no longer a subsidiary of Lomrho. The company will be no longer a subsidiary of Lomrho.

**IMP KNIFE-RICHARDS**  
Necessary formal consent under the Exchange Control Act, 1947, have been granted in respect of the acquisition by Imperial Knife of Richards of Sheffield. Imperial's offer on behalf of Richards' shareholders is unconditional.

**B. H. SOUTH**  
B. H. South reports that, for 1977, the first half will produce a net loss. Performance in the second half to June, 1977, should improve and bring the group to break-even position for year. B. H. South should be able to resume dividends from the September, 1977, declaration.

**GUYERZELER ZURMONT**  
Net profit of Guyerzeler Zurmont Bank A.G. (Zurich and

## Weeks' one-for-one rights

Agricultural equipment group Weeks Associates embelishes a one-for-one rights issue to raise about £250,000 with a big advance in profits.

The issue is of 3.72m shares at 10p, a discount of around 51p on the share price. The board estimates pre-tax profit for the year to January 23 at a minimum £450,000 compared with £240,000.

It also forecasts a second interim dividend on the existing capital of 0.7585p instead of a final dividend of 1.16p, the maximum. The Treasury has agreed to a total dividend of 1.3p for the year to January 29, 1978, on the enlarged equity. Undertakings to subscribe 2.25m shares have been confirmed by existing holders and the balance of 1.47m is being underwritten.

The money will be used to reduce debts, and strengthen the balance-sheet for expansion.

## BICC goes into auto-mining

For around £2.36m in shares, cables group BICC has bought Derby Automation Consultants, and Transimition. This projected £2.42m move into auto-mining was first announced two months ago.

The two are leading United Kingdom specialists in the design and manufacture of control, automation, and communication equipment for use in coalmining.

They are privately owned and based at Burton-on-Trent. They will become part of BICC Industrial Products.

The deals needed 1.37m BICC ordinary shares for Derby Automation and £242,000 for Transimition. Derby Automation already owns 34 per cent of the issued capital of Transimition. Further BICC ordinary shares may be issued in two years' time if the companies' profits exceed agreed levels.

## Doubled interim payment from SEET

Doubling the gross interim dividend to 0.92p, Scottish, English and European Textiles reports that the figures for the half-year to October 31 were as hoped.

Turnover went up by 36.1 per cent to £495m, and pre-tax profits by 85.7 per cent to £325,000. Second-half trading has started well and prospects are "encouraging". Pre-tax profits for the year to April 30, 1976, were a record £420,000.

## Tricentrol's sale

Tricentrol has completed the sale of its 100 per cent interest in Blocks 15/21 and 104/30 in the United Kingdom sector of the North Sea. The buyers, divided equally, are

## STANDARD OIL (IND)

Sales for the final quarter rose from \$2,900m to \$3,400m, but profits eased from \$178.5m to \$168.9m. For year profits went up from \$787m to \$859m, on sales \$12,700m against \$11,100m.

## ECGD IRISH LOAN

The Export Credits Department has guaranteed a £15.6 million loan to the Irish Republic. The loan is for the purchase of a limited acreage for National Westminster Bank has made available to National Westminster Bank (N.W.), Irish Republic. The loan is for the purchase of a limited acreage for National Westminster Bank has made available to National Westminster Bank (N.W.), Irish Republic.

## HAMBRO TRUST

Estimated income available for distribution for half-year to December 31 last, after expenses, tax and payment of half-year's preference dividend, £79,500 (£50,500). Gross interim up from 0.7p to 0.77p.

## HARVEYS OF BRISTOL

Harveys of Bristol (subsidiary of Allied Breweries) reports turnover up from £46.2m to £57.6m for year to September 25 last. Pre-tax profits rose from £5.7m to £6.6m.

## LEDA INV TRUST

Gross revenue of Leda Investment Trust up from £12.4m to £22.3m for 1976. Net profit (after tax) rose from £106,932 to £111,437. Gross payment goes up from 3.4p to 3.7p.

## CAPLAN PROFILE

With the demand for office furniture appearing to be gathering momentum, 1977 should be a year of growth in turnover and profitability for Caplan Profile Group, chairman Mr. Ian L. Caplan says in his annual statement. The group is in a strong position to take the best part of the year's maintenance.

## LONDON &amp; MANCHESTER

London and Manchester Assurance and General Insurance Co. Ltd. reported that sales to date in the current year were 21 per cent higher than the corresponding last year. CNT should this year see a "definite increase in profits".

## NORWEST HOLST

Norwest Holst has completed acquisition of the 40 per cent of John Jones (Scotland) not already owned. Price: £480,000 cash.

## LONDON CITY &amp; WESTCLIFF

Under provisions of Trust Deed constituting 61 per cent unsecured loan stock 1965-85, now that Lomrho has bought a majority of London City and Westcliff, the company will be no longer a subsidiary of Lomrho. The company will be no longer a subsidiary of Lomrho.

## IMP KNIFE-RICHARDS

Necessary formal consent under the Exchange Control Act, 1947, have been granted in respect of the acquisition by Imperial Knife of Richards of Sheffield. Imperial's offer on behalf of Richards' shareholders is unconditional.

## B. H. SOUTH

B. H. South reports that, for 1977, the first half will produce a net loss. Performance in the second half to June, 1977, should improve and bring the group to break-even position for year. B. H. South should be able to resume dividends from the September, 1977, declaration.

## GUYERZELER ZURMONT

Net profit of Guyerzeler Zurmont Bank A.G. (Zurich and

## Deminex Oil &amp; Gas UK

and Monsanto. The sale was referred to in Tricentrol's rights issue document last May. The group got £14.5m. It has been reimbursed for all expenditure incurred since February 5, 1976, on its interest in these blocks.

## Lonrho offer for Cent Line Secs

In an agreed deal, Lonrho is bidding for 35p apiece for the shares in Cent Line Securities which it does not own. Lonrho already has control of 55.1 per cent of the equity (979,000 shares). Cent Line's directors, other than the Lonrho nominees, were advised by Antony Gibbs Holdings. They will recommend the offer.

Cent Line has a compensation claim against the Tanzanian Government for its sisal estates.

## C &amp; C Laundries in reverse

Up went the turnover of Capital and County Laundries from £1.82m to £1.93m in the year to September 25. But down went pre-tax profits from a record £251,000 to £105,000. However, the dividend goes up by the maximum from 1.94p gross to 2.14p.

So there should be a "substantial increase in this year's profits but not to those of 1975 until trade picks up."

## Local authorities

Down comes the coupon on this week's collection of local authority bonds from 13p per cent to 12 1/2 per cent. All the following are £1m: Cleveland, Edinburgh, Sandwell, Strathclyde, Thamesdown, Tower Hamlets, and Westminster.

## Setback in fourth quarter but Monsanto turns in record

United States chemicals, plastics and synthetic fibres giant Monsanto turns in best-ever sales and profits for 1976 despite a fourth-quarter downturn. European sales of \$666m were 16.4 per cent higher and represented \$2.1 per cent of the \$1,280m sales outside America.

Though the European economies were not as resilient as in the United States, with the exception of textiles, recovery in all sectors in Europe continued in the final quarter.

World-wide sales beat \$4,270m and net profits were a peak \$366.4m. Earnings a share were \$10.05 against \$8.63 and, diluted, \$9.71 against \$8.22.

In the final quarter, to December 31 total sales rose 9.8 per cent to \$1,035m. Net profits for the quarter, however, went down from \$78.7m to \$47.7m.

But the profit picture was new peaks for 1976 but they were below estimates made early in December. Contributory factors the board says were sluggish economic growth, a severe winter in America and stock adjustments by many customers.

## Exxon up but foreign earnings checked

Net profits up from \$2,500m to \$2,640m for 1976 are turned in by Exxon Corporation, the world's largest oil company. This was oil sales raised from \$48,760m to \$52,680m. In the fourth quarter profits were up from \$636m to \$680m. Capital and exploration expenditure in the year totalled \$5,055m, up from \$4,800m in 1975. This was oil sales raised from \$48,760m to \$52,680m. In the fourth quarter profits were up from \$636m to \$680m. Capital and exploration expenditure in the year totalled \$5,055m, up from \$4,800m in 1975.

## French merger plan

French car part manufacturer Sev-Marchal is making a share-exchange offer to merge its interests with Ste de Paris et du Rhone. S.M. is offering

five new shares and 12.5 francs cash for every two P.R. if at least 347,000 P.R. shares are offered. The terms are open until February 28. No further details are given.—Reuter.

## Case of US may help Poclain

Poclain state that it has signed an agreement in principle with Case of the United States, part of the Tennessee Group, under which Case will provide 325m francs (about £37m) of new capital to Poclain.

In 1975, Poclain made a 140m franc consolidated loss (parent company loss 115m francs). In the first half of 1976, it broke even on a consolidated account (parent company 6.5m loss).

## Overseas

Poclain's 1975 sales were 1,500m francs with the parent's sales of 1,300m francs.

The group said that Case's sales are at an annual rate of about \$1,200m.

Poclain's shares were suspended on the Paris Bourse on December 17, after news that the group was negotiating with several potential partners. They were last quoted at 155 francs.—Reuter.

## 3M sees further growth in 1977

Going strongly in 1976 with profits finishing up from \$54.6m to \$88.9m in the final quarter, Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing expects renewed good growth this year.

For the whole of 1976 profits rose from \$264.5m to \$338.5m on sales slightly ahead from \$3,130m to \$3,510m.

The board is watching costs, and new products are continuing to make important contributions to sales. Research and product development rose last year from \$43m to \$158m and will again rise in this one.—Reuter.

## NOTICE OF REDEMPTION To the Holders of Conoco Eurofinance N.V.

## 8% Guaranteed Debentures due February 15, 1986

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture dated as of February 15, 1971, among Conoco Eurofinance N.V., Continental Oil Company, Guarantor and Bankers Trust Company, Trustee, that \$2,688,000 principal amount of Conoco Eurofinance N.V. 8% Guaranteed Debentures due February 15, 1986 has been selected by the Trustee for redemption on February 15, 1977 through operation of the Sinking Fund provided for in Section 3.02 of the Indenture dated as of February 15, 1971, at the principal amount thereof. The following are the serial numbers of the 8% Guaranteed Debentures which will be redeemed in whole.

8% Guaranteed Debentures in the principal amount of \$1,000 bearing the prefix M

M 3 1980 4189 6257	3326 10336 12439 14457	16713 18850 21113 23270	25470 27339 29513 31670	33839 36054 38257 40398	42513 44638 46803 48913
35 1987 4187 6270	3328 10339 12440 14458	16714 18851 21114 23271	25471 27340 29514 31671	33840 36055 38258 40399	42514 44639 46804 48914
36 1987 4188 6271	3329 10340 12441 14459	16715 18852 21115 23272	25472 27341 29515 31672	33841 36056 38259 40400	42515 44640 46805 48915
37 1987 4189 6272	3330 10341 12442 14460	16716 18853 21116 23273	25473 27342 29516 31673	33842 36057 38260 40401	42516 44641 46806 48916
38 1987 4190 6273	3331 10342 12443 14461	16717 18854 21117 23274	25474 27343 29517 31674	33843 36058 38261 40402	42517 44642 46807 48917
39 1987 4191 6274	3332 10343 12444 14462	16718 18855 21118 23275	25475 27344 29518 31675	33844 36059 38262 40403	42518 44643 46808 48918
40 1987 4192 6275	3333 10344 12445 14463	16719 18856 21119 23276	25476 27345 29519 31676	33845 36060 38263 40404	42519 44644 46809 48919
41 1987 4193 6276	3334 10345 12446 14464	16720 18857 21120 23277	25477 27346 29520 31677	33846 36061 38264 40405	42520 44645 46810 48920
42 1987 4194 6277	3335 10346 12447 14465	16721 18858 21121 23278	25478 27347 29521 31678	33847 36062 38265 40406	42521 44646 46811 48921
43 1987 4195 6278	3336 10347 12448 14466	16722 18859 21122 23279	25479 27348 29522 31679	33848 36063 38266 40407	42522 44647 46812 48922
44 1987 4196 6279	3337 10348 12449 14467	16723 18860 21123 23280	25480 27349 29523 31680	33849 36064 38267 40408	42523 44648 46813 48923
45 1987 4197 6280	3338 10349 12450 14468	16724 18861 21124 23281	25481 27350 29524 31681	33850 36065 38268 40409	42524 44649 46814 48924
46 1987 4198 6281	3339 10350 12451 14469	16725 18862 21125 23282	25482 27351 29525 31682	33851 36066 38269 40410	42525 44650 46815 48925
47 1987 4199 6282	3340 10351 12452 14470	16726 18863 21126 23283	25483 27352 29526 31683	33852 36067 38270 40411	42526 44651 46816 48926
48 1987 4200 6283	3341 10352 12453 14471	16727 18864 21127 23284	25484 27353 29527 31684	33853 36068 38271 40412	42527 44652 46817 48927
49 1987 4201 6284	3342 10353 12454 14472	16728 18865 21128 23285	25485 27354 29528 31685	33854 36069 38272 40413	42528 44653 46818 48928
50 1987 4202 6285	3343 10354 12455 14473	16729 18866 21129 23286	25486 27355 29529 31686	33855 36070 38273 40414	42529 44654 46819 48929
51 1987 4203 6286	3344 10355 12456 14474	16730 18867 21130 23287	25487 27356 29530 31687	33856 36071 38274 40415	42530 44655 46820 48930
52 1987 4204 6287	3345 10356 12457 14475	16731 18868 21131 23288	25488 27357 29531 31688	33857 36072 38275 40416	42531 44656 46821 48931
53 1987 4205 6288	3346 10357 12458 14476	16732 18869 21132 23289	25489 27358 29532 31689	33858 36073 38276 40417	42532 44657 46822 48932
54 1987 4206 6289	3347 10358 124				







## Early losses recouped

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

**HEB** **Healey & Baker**  
Established 1820 in London  
29 St. George Street, Hanover Square,  
London W1A 3BG 01-629 9292  
CITY OF LONDON 118 OLD BROAD STREET LONDON EC2N 1AR  
ASSOCIATED OFFICES PARIS BRUSSELS AMSTERDAM & JERSEY

[illegible]



## MISR FINE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY

KAFR EL DAWAR EGYPT

## SPINNING EXPANSION PROJECT

## Prequalification of Suppliers

1. Misr Fine Spinning and Weaving Co., Kafr el Dawar (KED) through the General Organization for Industrialization (COFI) announces that a major expansion in spinning is planned. The project is designed to increase the capacity of spinning on KED by about 6,000 tons (six thousand tons) per annum of polyester cotton and 100% cotton yarn.

The items required for expansion will include spinning equipment from blow room up to twisting electric gassing machines as well as necessary accessories and auxiliary testing laboratories and material handling also necessary electrical equipment for both spinning and weaving new mills.

2. Misr Fine Spinning and Weaving Company—Kafr el Dawar has received a loan from the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development in various currencies equivalent to KD10,000,000 toward the cost of Kafr el Dawar Textile Project and it is intended that part of the proceeds of this loan will be applied to payments under the contract (s) for which this invitation to prequalify is issued.

3. Interested vendors are required to indicate the items for which they would like to receive invitations to bid if they are accepted as qualified suppliers.

Suppliers interested in bidding on equipment and materials for this expansion project may apply for prequalification by writing to the following address:

MISR FINE SPINNING AND WEAVING CO.,  
KAFR EL DAWAR—EGYPT

Applications should be received not later than 28 February, 1977.

4. Qualified bidders will subsequently be asked to submit their quotations as well as technical catalogue and other supporting information describing general performance details and warranties (in English) on the basis of specification which will be furnished by the advertisers who will select the lowest evaluated bids.

Principal factors which will be considered in evaluating subsequent bids from invited suppliers who have been prequalified on the basis of information submitted pursuant to this announcement will include: price, quality, operating performance maintenance and installation cost of freight delivery time performance guarantee compliance with purchase specification, spare parts requirements payment terms vendors specific experience.

## Investment and Finance

## KEN FLETCHER

## EX-WIMBLEDON CHAMPION

writes to sell 62,000 sq. metres land, Calpe, Costa Blanca, Original idea was for family complex but now wishes quick sale for land. Perfect for investment or development, only 1 mile from main beach with good views of surrounding country.

COST £140,000

Please write Box 0143 J. The Times or tel. 01-352 6491.

## Commercial Services

FULLY AUTOMATIC roll-fed starter electronic copiers and plain paper copiers at the most competitive prices. Also, 24-hour City Office Equipment Supplies Ltd.

## Business Opportunities

SOUTH AFRICA, young businessman, Inviting January 31st, Durban and Port Elizabeth, with 100% commissions.—01-748 4157.

TELEPHONE answering machines. The shortest rental from 10p. All services by nationwide service. Call Center, no 01-659 5559, now!

## PUBLIC NOTICES

M.M. LAND REGISTRY  
LOST CERTIFICATE  
It is proposed to issue a new Certificate to replace the one described below which is believed to have been lost or destroyed. Any claim or objection to the issue of a new one should be made to the Registrar of Land, 100, Strand, London W.C.2R, before the 10th day of February 1977.

## Take this Opportunity . . .

## BUSINESSES WANTED

We are interested in buying existing businesses particularly in the Import, Wholesale or Distributing field. However we will welcome all enquiries and treat them confidentially. Please reply to Box 444, The Times.

If this is the sort of response you would like, take this opportunity to ring

Louise Lang

01-278 9238/9 for details of  
BUSINESS TO BUSINESS

## PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE is hereby given that JAMES JOSEPH SOLICITOR, 116 Park Street, London W1Y, is applying to the High Court for an order that any person who is a creditor or contributory of the said Company should not be allowed to vote at any general meeting of the said Company until he has paid the sum of £100 to the said Company.

This advertiser was able to cancel after 2nd week of series plan as 20 replies had already been received, 12 of which were being followed up as they seemed "totally suitable".

## LEGAL NOTICES

In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery I Companies Court 004119 of 1976

## Winding Up Petition

In the Matter of STOKES ROCHFORD FILLING ST and In the Matter of the Companies Act 1948.

Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 10th day of December 1976 presented to the said Court by Conoco Limited, whose registered office is at Park House, 116 Park Street, London W1Y. And that the said Petition is directed to be heard by the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, London WC2A 2LL, on the 7th day of February 1977, any creditor or contributory of the said Company to support or oppose the making of an Order on the Petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring such payment of the regulated charge for the same.

F. PURDY, Solicitor for the Petitioner, 200 Great Street, London SE1 4XP

NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the day of the said Petition must serve on or send by post above named, notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or if a firm, the name and address of the firm, as signed by the person or firm, or his or their solicitor (if any), and must be served or, if posted, must be posted in sufficient time to reach the above named person, not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the 4th day of February 1977.

In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery I Companies Court 004118 of 1976

## Winding Up Petition

In the Matter of MOTOR STOP Limited and In the Matter of the Companies Act 1948.

Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 10th day of December 1976 presented to the said Court by Conoco Limited, whose registered office is at Park House, 116 Park Street, London W1Y.

And that the said Petition is directed to be heard by the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, London WC2A 2LL, on the 7th day of February 1977, any creditor or contributory of the said Company to support or oppose the making of an Order on the Petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring such payment of the regulated charge for the same.

F. PURDY, Solicitor for the Petitioner, 200 Great Street, London SE1 4XP

NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the day of the said Petition must serve on or send by post above named, notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or if a firm, the name and address of the firm, as signed by the person or firm, or his or their solicitor (if any), and must be served or, if posted, must be posted in sufficient time to reach the above named person, not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the 4th day of February 1977.

## MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

GREENWICH CORPORATION 45 PER CENT REDEMPTIBLE STOCK  
1976 Barclays Bank (London and International) Limited, Registration No. 1212, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1229, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1233, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249, 1250, 1251, 1252, 1253, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1260, 1261, 1262, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1267, 1268, 1269, 1270, 1271, 1272, 1273, 1274, 1275, 1276, 1277, 1278, 1279, 1280, 1281, 1282, 1283, 1284, 1285, 1286, 1287, 1288, 1289, 1290, 1291, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1295, 1296, 1297, 1298, 1299, 1300, 1301, 1302, 1303, 1304, 1305, 1306, 1307, 1308, 1309, 1310, 1311, 1312, 1313, 1314, 1315, 1316, 1317, 1318, 1319, 1320, 1321, 1322, 1323, 1324, 1325, 1326, 1327, 1328, 1329, 1330, 1331, 1332, 1333, 1334, 1335, 1336, 1337, 1338, 1339, 1340, 1341, 1342, 1343, 1344, 1345, 1346, 1347, 1348, 1349, 1350, 1351, 1352, 1353, 1354, 1355, 1356, 1357, 1358, 1359, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1364, 1365, 1366, 1367, 1368, 1369, 1370, 1371, 1372, 1373, 1374, 1375, 1376, 1377, 1378, 1379, 1380, 1381, 1382, 1383, 1384, 1385, 1386, 1387, 1388, 1389, 1390, 1391, 1392, 1393, 1394, 1395, 1396, 1397, 1398, 1399, 1400, 1401, 1402, 1403, 1404, 1405, 1406, 1407, 1408, 1409, 1410, 1411, 1412, 1413, 1414, 1415, 1416, 1417, 1418, 1419, 1420, 1421, 1422, 1423, 1424, 1425, 1426, 1427, 1428, 1429, 1430, 1431, 1432, 1433, 1434, 1435, 1436, 1437, 1438, 1439, 1440, 1441, 1442, 1443, 1444, 1445, 1446, 1447, 1448, 1449, 1450, 1451, 1452, 1453, 1454, 1455, 1456, 1457, 1458, 1459, 1460, 1461, 1462, 1463, 1464, 1465, 1466, 1467, 1468, 1469, 1470, 1471, 1472, 1473, 1474, 1475, 1476, 1477, 1478, 1479, 1480, 1481, 1482, 1483, 1484, 1485, 1486, 1487, 1488, 1489, 1490, 1491, 1492, 1493, 1494, 1495, 1496, 1497, 1498, 1499, 1500, 1501, 1502, 1503, 1504, 1505, 1506, 1507, 1508, 1509, 1510, 1511, 1512, 1513, 1514, 1515, 1516, 1517, 1518, 1519, 1520, 1521, 1522, 1523, 1524, 1525, 1526, 1527, 1528, 1529, 1530, 1531, 1532, 1533, 1534, 1535, 1536, 1537, 1538, 1539, 1540, 1541, 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1549, 1550, 1551, 1552, 1553, 1554, 1555, 1556, 1557, 1558, 1559, 1560, 1561, 1562, 1563, 1564, 1565, 1566, 1567, 1568, 1569, 1570, 1571, 1572, 1573, 1574, 1575, 1576, 1577, 1578, 1579, 1580, 1581, 1582, 1583, 1584, 1585, 1586, 1587, 1588, 1589, 1590, 1591, 1592, 1593, 1594, 1595, 1596, 1597, 1598, 1599, 1600, 1601, 1602, 1603, 1604, 1605, 1606, 1607, 1608, 1609, 1610, 1611, 1612, 1613, 1614, 1615, 1616, 1617, 1618, 1619, 1620, 1621, 1622, 1623, 1624, 1625, 1626, 1627, 1628, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635, 1636, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1640, 1641, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1645, 1646, 1647, 1648, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654, 1655, 1656, 1657, 1658, 1659, 1660, 1661, 1662, 1663, 1664, 1665, 1666, 1667, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1721, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1738, 1739, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750, 1751, 1752, 1753, 1754, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1758, 1759, 1760, 1761, 1762, 1763, 1764, 1765, 1766, 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, 1773, 1774, 1775, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 267















